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*The*  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**  
*for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER*



Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3207  
VOL. CXXXV

JULY 26, 1941

Annual Subscription (with  
Diary) 25/-. Single Copies 9d.

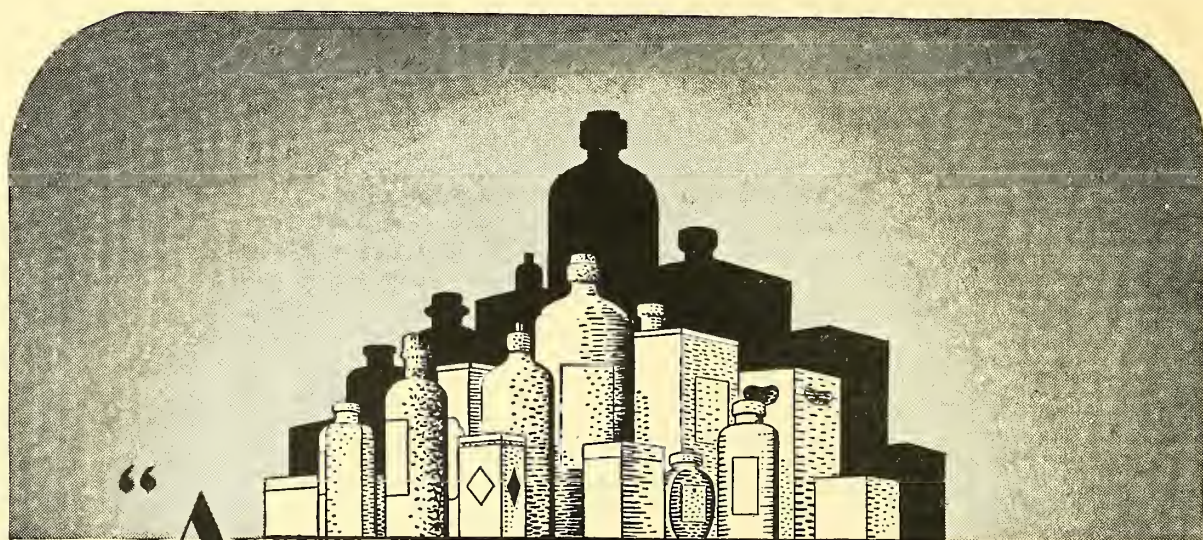
*Lilly*  
TRADE MARK

Treatment of disease to a great extent is built on Confidence. That Pharmaceutical and Biological Products bearing the above mark of distinction have earned the full confidence of Physician and Pharmacist is indicated by ever increasing prescription demand. Lilly distribution remains as always through the drug trade exclusively.

**ELI LILLY AND COMPANY LIMITED**  
**BASINGSTOKE, HANTS**

Telephone: Basingstoke 800  
Telegrams: Lilly Basingstoke





“A reputation that is sound and enduring is more valuable than a passing success however spectacular and it cannot be built up in a day.”

*For 75 years a policy of supplying only the finest pharmaceutical preparations at reasonable prices has been consistently maintained.*

**BULK DRUGS ★ DISINFECTANTS  
TOILET PREPARATIONS ★  
★ PACKED PHARMACEUTICALS**

**WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY**  
LIMITED

SOUTHWARK • LONDON • HOP 2315



# The 100% FOOT preparation— and UNLIMITED

## Lost 'Limos' Profits Back in Your Till

It's here. The product made especially for the feet—not just another ointment to heal cuts, burns and abrasions—but a medicated ointment expressly for the feet. And it does a 100% job.

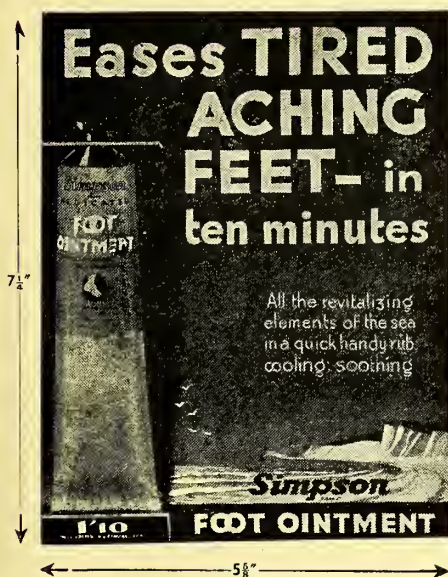
It comes at a time when tens of thousands of the Forces and war workers of every kind *all* want the immediate relief and certain comfort it brings, *not as a toilet luxury, but a vital war time necessity.* The potential trade is enormous.

## 13 - to - dozen

Packed in new fabric collapsible tubes (nominal 2 oz.) there's one size only, retailing at 1/7½d plus Purchase Tax 2½d (1/10 in all). To the trade, 14/7½ per dozen (excluding Purchase Tax).

13-to-the-dozen on one order only—your initial order, (minimum 1 dozen). One free display unit (dummy fixed in) with every *initial* order up to three dozen (two free displays, 3 dozen and over). Less your regular 10% display allowance if your order (exclusive of Purchase Tax) totals £3 or over (5% over £1 and under £3). And there's a further 10% for cash with order. All orders £1 and over carriage paid. Delivery immediate if your order is received by return. Send your order off tonight certain.

Actual full sized  
dummy tube label-  
led and fixed in.



An extremely efficient display piece which will sell 20 to 40 units a day. What else have you that takes up so little space and earns so much?

**Simpson**  
BRAND

# FOOT OINTMENT

# *Hurry!* YOUR FINAL OPPORTUNITY TO AVAIL YOURSELF OF THIS SENSATIONAL BONUS OFFER

**12½%  
PROFIT ON  
COST**

by  
**Koray**  
BRAND TABLETS

**Closes JULY 28th**

The KORAY Bonus Offer consists of one FREE Display (carrying 14—3½d. cartons) with every 3 Displays ordered. THE OFFER IS LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF TEN BONUS UNITS (i.e., 30 Displays plus 10 FREE Bonus Displays) to any one pharmacy. The Bonus Offer holds good for 28 days, and will close on July 28, and not a day later. Orders should not be sent direct to KORAY Ltd., but should be sent to your usual wholesaler TODAY.

**Note:** This offer applies only to the 3½d. size carton. Include your order for other sizes on your usual order form.

These are days of quotas and reduced supplies. Rapid turnover constantly maintained is today's vital requirement. This is just what you get with KORAY. It is today's best-seller—and demand goes on going up. And now—in addition to assured sales and our usual generous profit, KORAY gives you a sensational additional Bonus . . . a Bonus which nets you 72½ per cent. profit on cost. If you are not yet stocking KORAY you are losing sales—today and every day. Post the Coupon below to your wholesaler AT ONCE.

## BONUS ORDER FORM

To be posted to your usual wholesaler

Please supply.....KORAY 3½d. Carton BONUS DISPLAY  
UNITS (4 Displays for the price of 3)

Affix Slip Label Here

**POST TO YOUR WHOLESALE NOW!**

KORAY LIMITED, GILLESPIE ROAD, LONDON, N.5, AND AT BLACKPOOL



**RUNNING TO SCHEDULE**

**MEDICAL EVANS**

Interruptions to Evans scheduled service have been inevitable during past weeks. Reorganisation is now complete and Evans delivery service is again functioning fully and regularly. All orders will receive prompt attention.

**EVANS**  
**EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD., LIVERPOOL AND LONDON**



**K**  **K**

*A good line for you to handle*



**K**  **THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.**  **K**

Vale of Bardsley . . . Lancashire

**FECHER'S**  
**OILTITE & REGULATOR**  
 DROPPING BOTTLES  
**HOLLOPEG IODINE BOTTLES**  
**REGULATION  $\frac{c}{s}$  BOTTLES**  
 AND OTHER SPECIALITIES

*If unable to get supplies from your wholesaler please let us know, giving particulars, and we will remedy the matter.*

*If necessary we can suggest a substitute or alternative which will help you out.*

**REMEMBER TO ORDER**

## OUR "NOSHOCK" CAUSTIC PENCIL

SET IN I.R. AND UNBREAKABLE

STYPTIC PENCILS  
 MENTHOL CONES  
 SNAKE BITE PENCILS

SMALL C.H. PENCILS FOR IODINE  
 C.H. THROAT BRUSHES  
 COTTON IODINE PENCILS IN  
 GLASS QUILLS

**PROMPT DELIVERY**

**M. J. FECHER LTD., 492/493 IPSWICH ROAD, SLOUGH TRADING ESTATE**

Phone : SLOUGH 21864



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## A FAMOUS FIGURE

Ever-increasing advertising co forming to a carefully considered policy is making Nurse Drew one of the outstanding advertising figures of today. Nurse Drew's booklet "Hygiene for Women" is being distributed by the million. Many of YOUR customers will ask for it and RENDELLS PRODUCTS.



**Rendell**  
P R O D U C T S

FOR FEMININE HYGIENE

W·J·RENDELL LTD · HARDWICK HOUSE · 161-5 ROSEBURY AVENUE · LONDON · E·C·1·

**Continuous and Steadily Advertised Goods  
FOR DESTROYING RATS AND MICE**

## DANYSZ VIRUS

Retail Price (Protected) Net Wholesale Price  
Virus for Rats and Mice, single tube, 2/- .. .. 15/- per doz.

3 tubes, 5/- .. ..  
Virus for Mice only single tube, 1/6 .. .. 9/-  
3 tubes, 3/- .. ..

Date-expired tubes returned to us postage paid will be exchanged free of charge.

## Danzysz Virus in Liquid Form

Retail Price Wholesale Price  
Bottles 6/- each .. .. 4/6 each  
" 4/6 .. .. 3/9 "

## HALLER'S EXTRACT OF SQUILL and DANZO RAT KILLER

Discount off Retail Prices 25% Monthly Account, or 33½% Cash with Order.

	Retail	Monthly A/c	Cash with Order
½ gall. tins	10/-	7/6	6/8
1 " "	18/-	13/6	12/-
5 " "	80/-	60/-	53/4

## DANZO BEETLE POWDER

For destroying Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, &c.  
Retail Prices (Protected) Wholesale Prices  
In cartons 9d each .. .. 6/9 per doz.  
" 1/6 " .. .. 13/6 "  
" 3/- " .. .. 27/- "

" Danzo Beetle Powder will not deteriorate by keeping.

**CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL ORDERS**

To be obtained from

**HALLER LABORATORIES, LTD.**

325 Borough High Street, LONDON, S.E.1

Telegrams: "Virudana, Sedist, London."

Telephone: Hop. 2717

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# R E S E R V E D

## a reminder to all pharmacists

Both because it contains powdered medicinal glucose and because it contains vitamin D, GlucoDin is a medicinal product with clearly-defined medicinal uses. Will you continue to take all possible care to limit its sale to these uses: a course which is as much to your own ultimate interest as it is to ours.

1 lb. tins 2/- (plus 3d. tax) 3 lb. tins 5/3 (plus 8d. tax)

## GLUCODIN

All orders for display parcels should be sent direct to Greenford . . . naming the wholesaler through whom the goods are to be invoiced.

GLAXO LABORATORIES LIMITED, GREENFORD, MIDDX. BYRON 3434





# WAR-TIME MARKET NEWS

summarizing war-time opportunities, special notices, new packaging and new products

A product affording quick relief to sufferers from Rheumatism, Myalgia, Neuralgia and kindred ailments is now being Nationally advertised. This is the 'RHEUMIEF' **Hydropathic Pad** (Pat. 518910). Retail at 1s. 5d., 2s. 2½d., and 3s. 10½d., shewing 33½ per cent. profit plus bonus. In recommending this to customers, chemists will not only add to their prestige but will also secure good and profitable business. It is, of course, a P.A.T.A. line and can be obtained from the usual wholesalers, or direct from the Manufacturers. Attractive display material is available on request.

Write to  
**THE HEALTH CENTRE, MATLOCK**

## ASTRIN BROS., LTD.

*Medicinal Herbs and Drugs*

are now at

STAFFORD HOUSE  
KING WILLIAM STREET  
LONDON, E.C.4

## NOTICE TO THE TRADE

MESSRS. BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO., LTD., Eagle Laboratories, Lower Broughton, Manchester, request the indulgence of their many business friends in these days of shortage of materials and other trading difficulties, and would assure them that every effort is being made to supply customers with as many lines as possible with a minimum of delay.

## QUALITY LABELS



Own name and stock  
for Toilet Preparations

SPECIALISTS ALSO  
IN CONTINENTAL  
STYLE LABELS  
FOR THE  
EXPORT TRADE

Wm. SESSIONS, Ltd.  
YORK

## YOU CAN SELL THIS PRODUCT



Below is one of the most arresting series of advertisements that is appearing NOW in the NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL and WEEKLY Press throughout Great Britain.



### STEEPEN ends the Pain AT ONCE

When your feet feel twice their size a Steepem Medicinal Peat foot-bath is the quickest remedy in the world. Rich in salines, iodine, sulphur and iron stored by Mother Earth, the effect of Steepem is amazing. Inflammation is gently drawn away. Corns, callouses and bunions cease their sharp stabbing and go for good as Steepem increases capillary circulation. A regular Steepem foot-bath loosens joints stiffening with Rheumatism and stops pain of Rheumatic Feet.

Try it to-day. Small Size 7d. Inc. P. Tax

# Steepem

MEDICINAL PEAT  
Immediate Delivery from Stock  
**BROOKS & Warburton, LTD.**

Distributors  
232 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1

### WATCH THIS SPACE

Due to existing conditions, we are unable to follow our usual practice of circularising our customers as regularly as we would like in order to keep them informed of any new item we introduce that may be found helpful in their business.

We therefore intend to advise all such new and novel lines through the medium of this space, and should be pleased to forward samples upon receipt of a postcard. Our specialised services for all printed matter appertaining to pharmacy in general are always at your command.

THOMAS WAIDE & SONS, LTD. - LEEDS



## Eau de Cologne and Beauty Aids

BLUE AND GOLD LABEL  
MADE IN ENGLAND

All enquiries to:—

R. J. REUTER COMPANY, LTD.

"4711" FACTORY, SLOUGH, BUCKS

## BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY Ltd.

are now at 14 ARCHWAY ROAD HIGHGATE, N.19, and wish to express their gratitude to all their friends for the sympathy and kind consideration they have received since their premises in Saffron Hill were destroyed by fire. Although many difficulties arise in securing fresh stocks, Burge, Warren & Ridgley Ltd. are determined to keep the "flag flying" and with the kind indulgence of their customers they are confident of establishing again a service worthy of their high reputation.

Quotations and Samples on request  
for

**BORACIC, ZINC, SULPHUR  
and B.P. OINTMENTS**

Please state quantities

**C. A. STOKES & CO. LTD.**  
Manufacturing Chemists  
BRISTOL, 1



# NATIONAL FORMULARY PILLS

FOR

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PURPOSES

Ref. No.		Per Gross	s.	d.
886	Pil. Aloes, B.P.	gr. 4	1	1
8	Pil. Aloes et Asafoet., B.P.	gr. 4	1	2
121	Pil. Aloes et Ferr., B.P.	gr. 4	1	0
855	Pil. Aloes et Nuc. Vom., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	2
650	Pil. Aloin. Co., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	3
856a	Pil. Aloin. et Podoph. Co., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	3
32	Pil. Aper.	gr. 4	1	7
662	Pil. Codein.	gr. 4	1	0
864	Pil. Colch. et Hydrarg., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	4
31	Pil. Colocynth. et Hyoscy.	gr. 5	1	5
473	Pil. Digit. Co., B.P.C.	gr. 5	1	3
907	Pil. Ferr. et Aloin.	gr. 5	1	3
872	Pil. Ferr. et Arsen., B.P.C.	gr. 5	1	1
822	Pil. Ferr. Carb. (Blaud's)	gr. 5	0	8
641	Pil. Ferr. et Casc.	gr. 5	1	2

Ref. No.		Per Gross	s.	d.
71	Pil. Hydrarg.	gr. 4	1	8
164	Pil. Hydrarg. c. Cret. et Opil., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	8
107	Pil. Hydrarg. c. Rheo., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	7
41	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. et Colocynth., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	11
46	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Colocynth. et Hyoscy., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	11
898	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. et Menthol.	gr. 4	1	7
87	Pil. Morph. Hydrochlor.	gr. 4	5	6
88	Pil. Opium. Pulverat.	gr. 4	2	9
89	Pil. Opium. Pulverat.	gr. 4	3	7
134a	Pil. Phenaloin., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	4
839	Pil. Podoph. Co., B.P.C.	gr. 4	1	8
103	Pil. Rhei. Co.	gr. 5	1	1
693	Pil. Zinc. Oxid. et Bellad., B.P.C.	gr. 5	1	4

All prices are subject to market fluctuations, plus Purchase Tax 16½%. With the exception of Blaud's which are special prices, an allowance of 3d. per gross is made for orders of 10 gross lots.

## ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD. EST. 1839. BRIGHTON

# Eucryl

## Dentifrices



TOOTH POWDER

**BOUGHT ON  
DISPLAY TERMS  
YIELD-  
PROFIT ON SELLING  
PRICE**

**39%**

**PROFIT ON BUYING  
PRICE**

**63.6%**

SHOWCARDS ON REQUEST  
**EUCRYL LTD.**  
Manufacturing Chemists  
**SOUTHAMPTON**



DENTURE POWDER

When this dentist wrote:-

*"It is the most effective preparation I have come across during my 30 years experience as a dentist."*

he was referring to

# Dentesive

The NEW

## Dental Fixative Cream

See that your stocks are sufficient to meet the growing demand for the cream fixative recommended by thousands of other dentists too.

Remember 'Dentesive' is an all-British product manufactured in England, and by a special Board of Trade ruling is unaffected by the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) Order 1940.

Full details of generous display discounts from

**DON S. MOMAND LTD., 10-15 CHITTY ST., LONDON, W.1**

# *An Announcement*

• • •

## **MACLEANS PEROXIDE TOOTH PASTE**

### ★ **SOLID DENTIFRICE & TOOTH POWDER**

We regret that difficulties beyond our control have caused a temporary delay in the despatch of Macleans Peroxide Tooth Paste.

All orders are being taken in strict rotation and a supply of Macleans Peroxide Tooth Paste in execution of your order will be forwarded at the earliest opportunity.

★ Adequate stocks of **MACLEANS PEROXIDE SOLID DENTIFRICE** and **TOOTH POWDER** are available for immediate delivery.

In order not to disappoint your customers we recommend that additional supplies be ordered during temporary delay in execution of **TOOTH PASTE** orders.

**MACLEANS LIMITED.**

**GREAT WEST ROAD**

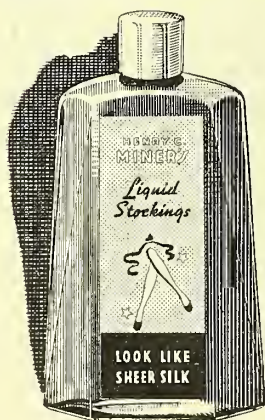
**BRENTFORD, MIDDX.**



# 'We all want the original Liquid Stockings'

The coupon system, plus shortage, means that millions of women will be wearing Miner's Liquid Stockings this summer, and using Miner's Seam Stik. Why Miner's? Well, first, because they're the original Liquid Stockings that had such a sensational success when they were launched. Secondly, because they're the only Liquid Stockings so blended that they live up to the claims made for them. They're matt. They stay put. They don't rub off. They don't spot. And lastly, because they've got all their own prestige, plus the well-advertised prestige of the sister-line, Miner's Liquid Make Up.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to supply Liquid Stockings direct on account of quota difficulties and the necessity of keeping up all-the-year-round supplies of Liquid Make Up, which requires similar ingredients and bottles. We are, however, supplying wholesalers to the best of our ability—so



*keep on asking your wholesaler for*

## **HENRY C MINER'S**

### **LIQUID STOCKINGS**

*In three sizes, 7½d. (trial), 1/6, 3/- (with free Seam Stik). Seam Stik sold separately 4d.  
All prices inclusive of tax.*

*Shades: GOLD MIST, GRAPE MIST*





For prompt delivery of Proprietaries  
it pays to try M A W'S

**S. MAW, SON & SONS, LTD., ALDERSGATE HOUSE, NEW BARNET, HERTS.**

**TELEPHONE: BARNET 5555**

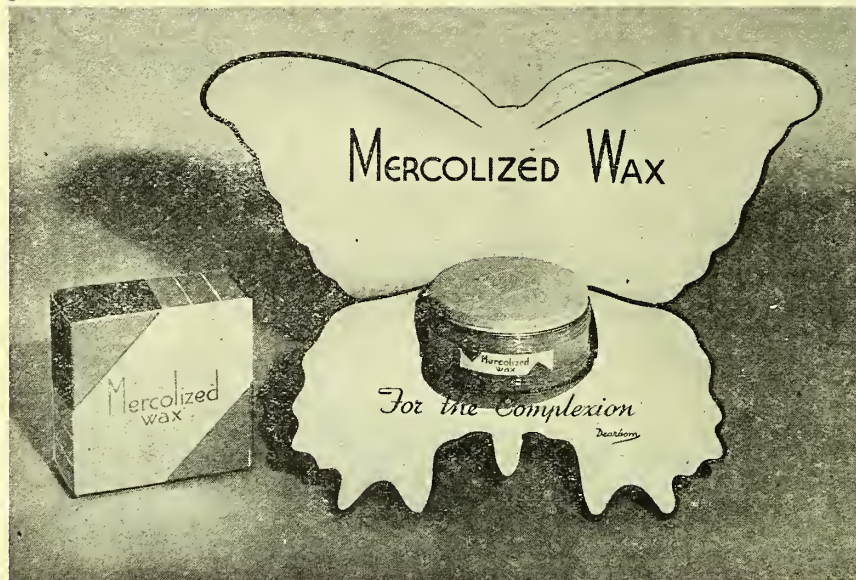
**TELEGRAMS: ELEVEN BARNET**



# USE YOUR QUOTA to the BEST ADVANTAGE

## IMPORTANT TO ALL RETAILERS

In these days of restricted supplies, it is more than ever necessary to obtain the maximum benefit from your outlay and to concentrate on lines which sell rapidly and show the greatest possible profit. In Mercolized Wax and Clynol Berries you have two lines which achieve both objectives. Clynol Berries are not affected by the Limitation of Supplies order. And present-day foods all tend to adiposity.



**Mercolized Wax:** 16/- per doz.,  
2/6 (inc. tax) tax 5/4 doz.

**Mercolized Wax:** 28/- per doz.,  
4/3 (inc. tax) tax 9/4 doz.

**Clynol Berries:** 32/- per doz.,  
4/5½ (inc. tax) tax 5/4 doz.

### TO OVERSEAS BUYERS

There are still a few territories open for this World-famous skin rejuvenator. Generous discounts and commission supported by vigorous all-the-year-round advertising. Write at once to:—

**DEARBORN (1923), LIMITED**

HELLIDON HOUSE,  
HELLIDON, nr. DAVENTRY,  
NORTHANTS, ENGLAND.

## UNUSUAL PRINTING

Let me quote you for printing on

**BOTTLES**

**CONTAINERS**

**CAPSULES**

**BOXES & TINS**

**STOPPERS**

made of

**GLASS**

**BAKELITE**

on

**METAL, etc.**

**FLAT, ROUND or SHAPED**

**PRINTING SURFACES**

Send sample of article and details of wording or design to be printed, for quotation.

Make a note of the name. You may need it some day if not now.

**E. SIEGRIST**

39 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1

*Don't waste them*

**The CELLOSTROP**

**Renews Razor Blades**

Made from solid Cellulose Acetate. Protects the hand from injury. Guaranteed for one year 1/9 each. Trade Price, 14/- doz. Terms: Net, C.O.D.

**MERBART PRODUCTS, LTD.**  
PRESTWOOD, GREAT MISSENDEN, BUCKS.

### SCAN FREED FROM LIMITATION

*No restriction on supplies*

**Feature SCAN on your counter**



**YOU** can now obtain Scan—the popular eye lotion in the eye-dropper tube—from your wholesaler without restriction. Each sealed tube of Scan contains sufficient sterile lotion for 50 treatments, and is packed on a striking showcard

**SCAN IS A BEST-SELLER WHEN DISPLAYED**  
GET A SUPPLY OF SCAN FROM YOUR WHOLESALER TODAY



**CITRIC ACID  
TARTARIC ACID  
CREAM OF TARTAR  
ROCHELLE SALTS  
CALCIUM GLUCONATE  
LITHIUM CARBONATE  
CHLORIDE & HYDROXIDE**

**QUALITY GUARANTEED**

**KEMBALL,  
BISHOP & CO  
LTD**

**MANUFACTURING  
CHEMISTS**

**ESTABLISHED  
1870**

**CROWN CHEMICAL WORKS · THREE MILL LANE · BROMLEY-BY-BOW · LONDON · E·3**  
TELEPHONE: ADVANCE 1234 (5 LINES) · CODES ABC 6th, Bentley's Private · Telegrams : KEMBALL · LONDON



**GREATER  
THAN EVER IS THE  
DEMAND**

FOR



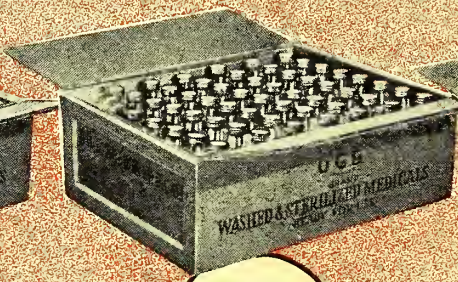
PERFECTED  
**WHITE  
CAP**

**U.G.B.**

**MEDICAL BOTTLES**



Cork-Mouth.  
Photograph of  
actual package  
of Cork-mouth  
bot t l e s with  
cover removed



White Enameled  
Metal Screw-Cap.  
Photograph of  
actual package of  
screw-cap bottles  
with the cover  
removed.



White Korka-  
lite Moulded Cap.  
Photo of actual  
package of bottles  
with White Kor-  
kalite Moulded  
Caps.

**WASHED AND STERILIZED  
—READY FOR USE—  
THE IDEAL  
DISPENSING BOTTLE  
IN ANY EMERGENCY**

**UNITED GLASS BOTTLE**

**MANUFACTURERS LTD.**

*The Largest Manufacturers of Glass Bottles  
in Europe*

**8 LEICESTER STREET, W.C.2**

Telephone: GERrard 8611 (10 lines)  
Telegrams: Unglaboman, Lesquare, London



# Extracts

TINCTURES · RESINOIDS  
OLEO RESINS · MEDICINAL RESINS

English Oil of Lavender  
Chamomile, Peppermint  
from Plants grown on our  
own Farm



Cultivators of  
**BELLADONNA  
AND HENBANE**

Powdered Belladonna  
and Digitalis



**CHLOROPHYLL**

*Wm Ransom*  
**AND SON LTD.**

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HITCHIN, Hertfordshire**

**ESTABLISHED 1846**



# SAVES STEEL AND MONEY

MINIMUM  
RETAIL PRICE

1/6 (INCLUDING  
PURCHASE TAX)

EACH PACKED IN A  
SEPARATE CARTON  
WITH INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USE.

ATTRACTIVE WHOLE-  
SALE TERMS ON  
APPLICATION TO THE  
MANUFACTURERS.

BY MAKING ONE SAFETY-RAZOR BLADE  
LAST FOR HUNDREDS OF SHAVES.  
THESE HONES ARE MADE IN GLASS  
OF UNIQUE PROPERTIES WITH A  
SPECIALLY PREPARED SURFACE AND  
ARE PATENTED THROUGHOUT THE  
WORLD.

**WOOD BROS. GLASS CO., LTD.**

(DEPT. H.I)  
ESTABLISHED 1828

**BARNSELY**

TELEPHONE 3637-8-9

**ENGLAND**

TELEGRAMS: "WOODS, BARNSELY"



# WOMEN have POCKETS

Thousands of women now wear uniform and are unable to carry a handbag. A book of Papier Poudré is just the thing for the pocket. The wonderful absorbent paper removes shine and dust and all traces of fatigue, and at the same time is much more refreshing, beautifying and cleansing than face powder

**SHOW IT AND CAPTURE THE EXTRA SALES**

**PRICES WITH PURCHASE TAX: 5d. size 3/7 doz. 10d. size 7/1 doz. 1/7½d. size 14/2 doz.**

*The above are the old prices plus purchase tax only*

From all wholesalers or direct from the Sole Manufacturers:

**PAPIER POUDRÉ LTD., 53 GT. MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.1**



## CALVERT'S

TOOTH POWDER

*- for Carefree Teeth!*

**BE PREPARED —**  
*Your customers will demand*

★ THIS IRRESISTIBLE  
 NEW LIPSTICK CAN  
 BE DELIVERED  
 TO YOU FROM  
 ADEQUATE STOCKS

*Display material available*

**ASK YOUR  
 WHOLEALER  
 FOR TRYST  
 LIPSTICK TODAY!**

**Tryst**  
 LIPSTICK

*Tryst — IS BEING ADVERTISED IN  
 THE NATIONAL PRESS AND ALL THE  
 POPULAR WOMEN'S PAPERS  
 Women Everywhere WILL  
 WANT TO BUY Tryst IN THE  
 COLOURFUL REFILL PACK*

**24**  
 EACH REFILL



6  
 SHADES  
 FLAME  
 ROSE TAN  
 RED VELVET  
 CYCLAMEN  
 PASSION  
 CREOLE

CONTAINERS ARE SCARCE—BUT SUPPLIES OF TRYST LIPSTICK ARE PLENTIFUL



# 3 CERTAIN SELLERS!

"SURE-SHIELD" REGD.

## FRUIT LAXATIVES

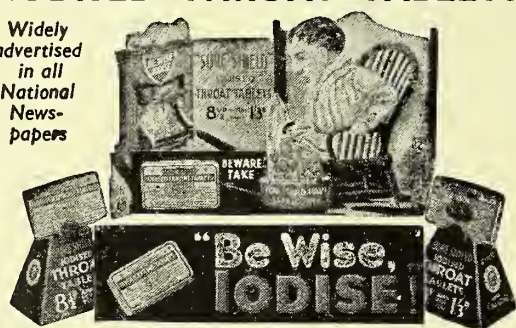


THE POPULAR LAXATIVE  
IN CONSTANT DEMAND

"SURE-SHIELD"

## IODISED THROAT TABLETS

Widely  
advertised  
in all  
National  
News-  
papers



FULL RANGE OF NEW DISPLAY MATERIAL

## FRIAR'S BALSAM LOZENGES



A distinctive  
Winter Lozenge  
prepared with  
Aromatic Gums,  
Palatable, De-  
mulcent and  
soothing

A WONDER-  
FUL LOZENGE  
FOR REPEAT  
SALES

THE PACK & DESIGN MAKE AN OUT-  
STANDING WINDOW OR COUNTER  
DISPLAY

Full details and terms from :—

**THOS. GUEST & Co. LTD.**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS  
CARRUTHERS ST., MANCHESTER 4

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# REGISTERS FOR THE PHARMACY

POISON

D.D.A. (all kinds)

SPIRIT

METHYLATED SPIRIT

**JAMES TOWNSEND**

AND SONS

*Chemists' Printers,*

**EXETER**

*Dressed in  
the BEST!*



The finest dress-  
ers make the  
finest powders,  
and GARDNER'S  
Patent "Quick-  
change" Fine

Powder Dresser is the best of them all. "Quick-  
change" screens, easily cleaned, enable it  
to be used for a dozen different powders  
daily. Simple to work and cheap to run,  
there is a size to suit your job. Can also  
be run in combination with mixers  
and sprayers. Write for catalogue.

**GARDNER**

*Patent 'Quick Change'*  
**FINE POWDER DRESSER**

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SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

## TABLETS &amp; PILLS



SINCE

1860

Also... AMPOULES · EMULSIONS · EXTRACTS  
 INFUSIONS · OINTMENTS · SUPPOSITORIES.  
 PROPRIETARY AND OWN FORMULA PILLS AND TABLETS

*We invite enquiries from Wholesalers and Exporters for all  
 classes of Pharmaceutical Preparations in bulk or packed*  
**RICHARD DANIEL & SON, LTD, DERBY.**

**LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY**

Principal: H. HUMPHREYS JONES, J.P., F.I.C., F.C.S., Ph.C

**STUDENTS AND THE RESERVE SCHEDULE**

(See Ph. Supplement, 12.4.41, page 40.)

Position now clear.

∴ Students should proceed without delay to complete their  
 studies and qualify.

OCTOBER 2—Nine Months' Courses for Pr. Sc.  
 and C. & D. Qualifying Exams. will commence.

**October Examinations**

Special Revision Courses for both Examinations from August 4.

Write to

**2 BLACKBURNE PLACE - LIVERPOOL, 8**

FOR

**—EASE AND  
 SAFETY**  
 IN DESTROYING  
 CATS AND DOGS

Use the

**"CASH"**

CAPTIVE BOLT PISTOL

Gives instantaneous uncon-  
 sciousness—Safe, simple, clean,  
 economical—and suitable for  
 any sized animal. Recommended  
 and used by the R.S.P.C.A.

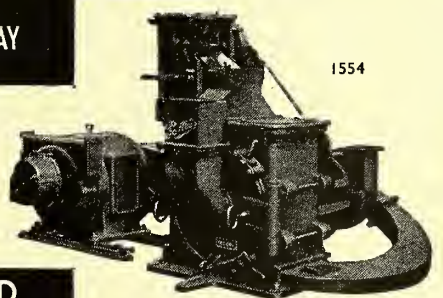


**ACCLES & SHELVOKE LTD.**  
 ASTON · BIRMINGHAM · 6

THE SATISFACTORY WAY— THE *Porteus* WAY

**GRINDERS**

The best way to ensure satisfaction in Grinding is to call in Porteus.  
 Not only do they know exactly what is required but they can and do  
 invariably advise on the very best type for the job in hand. Lengthy  
 experience in design and construction is at your service—why not  
 write now!



1554

**GEORGE PORTEUS & SONS (LEEDS) LIMITED**

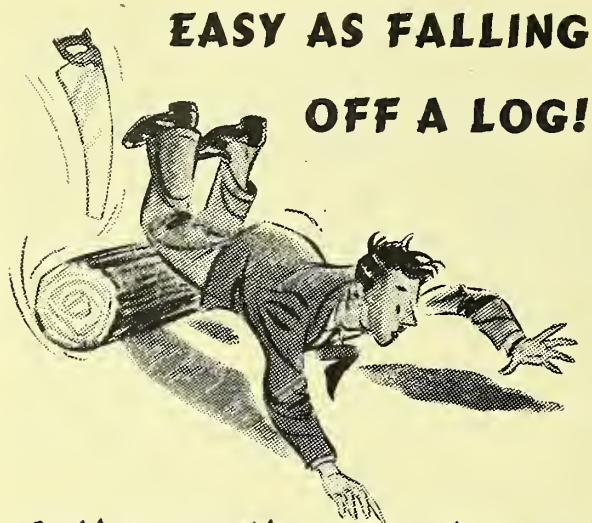
LEEDS BRIDGE WORKS -

*Provender Milling Specialists*

LEEDS 10

® Cl.





*Sell a million packets of*  
**TAMPAX** *and you*  
*make* **£18,750**

● There are mass profits waiting to fall into the lap of every Tampax dealer. In any area the potential customers can be reckoned by the hundred—some of them looking for Tampax; all of them ready to be interested. Make Tampax your main sales line . . . give it the place of honour in your display . . . put it within easy reach on your counter. Then see your turnover grow . . . it's as easy as falling off a log!



#### TRADE TERMS. P.A.T.A. PRICES

★ PACKETS OF 3	Wholesale 5/3 DOZ.	Retail 7d. PACKET
★ PACKETS OF 6	Wholesale 10/6 DOZ.	Retail 1/2 PACKET
★ PACKETS OF 10	Wholesale 15/9 DOZ.	Retail 1/9 PACKET
★ PACKETS OF 40	Wholesale 54/- DOZ.	Retail 6/- PACKET

Manufactured in England by Tampax Ltd., Belvue Rd., Northolt, Middx.  
 Sole Distributors: SPLENDOR LTD., 5 Beestmarket Hill, Nottingham,  
 and 7c Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1

# ZEAL

## Clinicals

*The Choice  
of Experts*

BRITISH  
MADE

NO HIGHER  
IN PRICE THAN  
NONDESCRIPT  
MAKES

Also Household, Bath  
and Works Thermometers,  
the best of their kind

**G. H. ZEAL LTD.**  
 LOMBARD RD., MORDEN RD.,  
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BRITISH MADE



BY TEST  
THE BEST

## “HELLA”

### LATEX PREVENTIVES

HELLA PREVENTIVES ARE HOT VULCANISED AND WILL  
KEEP FRESH IN STORE FOR 3 YEARS IN ANY CLIMATE

24/-

PER GROSS  
PACKED IN  
WALLETS OF THREE

**SPECIAL TERMS FOR QUANTITIES**

WASHABLES AND BULK GOODS AVAILABLE  
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ENQUIRIES  
INVITED

## JULIAN GROSSE

TENANT HOUSE, 50 GT. PORTLAND ST., LONDON W.1  
Phone: Museum 0060



# ANNOUNCEMENT

---

**A. F. SHERLEY & CO. LTD.,** desire to inform their retail friends that on and after July 21, 1941, their trade terms will be as under:—

List prices, less 10 per cent. discount deducted from invoice on a minimum quantity parcel of £2, thus rendering the invoice nett 30 days. No cash settlement discount will be allowed.

CARRIAGE.—All orders to the value of £1 and over are delivered carriage paid.

## LACTOL PRODUCTS

---

It is a matter of great regret that we are unable to execute all orders for LACTOL and LACTOL BISCUITS which are in short supply owing to war conditions.

### SPECIAL NOTE

On and after Monday, July 21, Lactol Biscuits will be increased from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per packet. Trade price: 19s. 2d. dozen, less 10 per cent. if included in a £2 minimum quantity parcel.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

---

**A. F. SHERLEY & Co. LTD.**

**BOSTON MANOR ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX**

TELEPHONE NO: EALING 5828-9

TELEGRAMS: SHERLEYDOM, MIDDLESEX

**PROFIT** *from this proven remedy!*



THERE IS ALWAYS A  
DEMAND FOR THE WELL KNOWN

## CARNATION CORN CAPS

Retail 10d. per box  
(Including Tax)

This colourful showcard  
material will serve as a  
constant reminder.

**CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD.**

*Manufacturing Chemists, OLDBURY · BIRMINGHAM*

## “SURCO”

RELIABLE

### ELASTIC HOSIERY

SEAMED & SEAMLESS

For special garments to  
measure we maintain a 24  
hour service.

:: BODY BELTS ::  
TRUSSES :: SUNDRIES

*Permit us to quote you*

**SURGICAL HOSIERY CO. LTD.**

Russell Street :: NOTTINGHAM

Telephone No. 75903.

Telegrams: SURGICAL NOTTM.

## “GRIP-TIGHT”

TRANSPARENT LATEX

### FEEDER TEATS

Deliveries are obtain-  
able quickly. If any  
difficulty send us your  
order and the name  
and address of your  
wholesaler

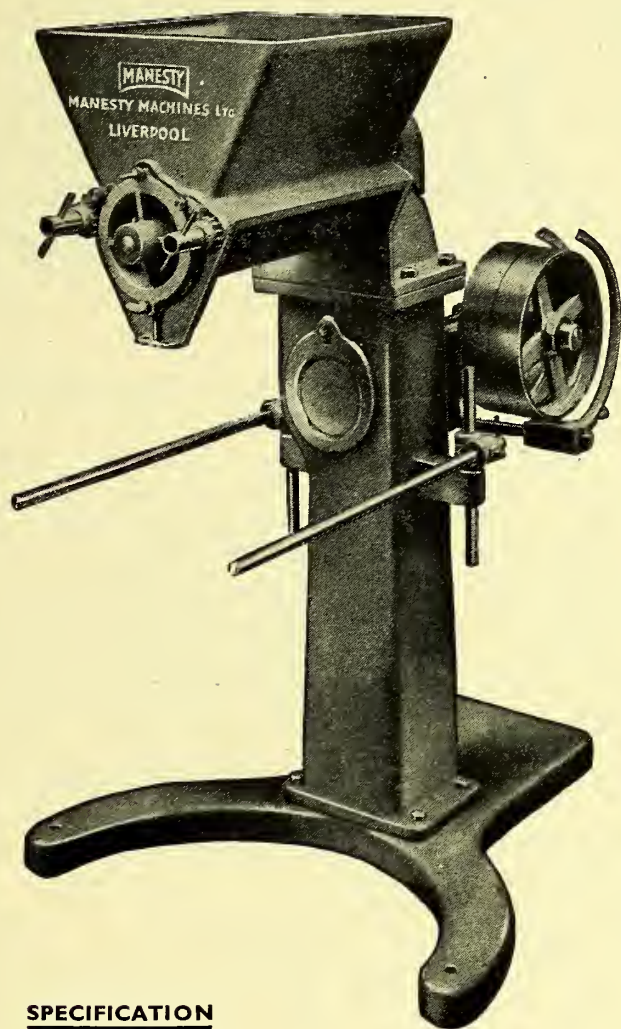
**LEWIS WOOLF LTD.**

144, OAKFIELD ROAD, SELLY OAK,

**BIRMINGHAM 29**



# SAVES LABOUR, SPEEDS UP WORK, TURNS OUT BETTER GRANULES



## SPECIFICATION

Height ..	.. 4 ft. 2 in.
Floor Space ..	.. 39½ in. × 32 in.
Pulleys ..	.. 10 in. × 2 in.
Capacity ..	.. 150 lb. per hour (approx.)
Speed ..	.. 480 r.p.m.
Power required ..	.. 1 h.p.
Lubrication ..	.. Grease gun
Weight, Net ..	.. 311 lb.
„ Gross ..	.. 500 lb.

SELF-CONTAINED MOTOR DRIVE  
CAN BE SUPPLIED IF DESIRED

**BRITISH MADE  
THROUGHOUT**

If you make tablets, this machine is a necessity

**MANESTY**

## OSCILLATING GRANULATOR

**M**ATERIAL to be compressed should be in the form of uniform granules, otherwise irregularities in the tablets will result. Granulation can be done by hand, but such a process is somewhat slow. The Manesty Oscillating Granulator does the work of four to six operators and turns out granules of uniform size. Its output is about 150 lb. per hour, and it thus very greatly reduces time and labour costs. The size of the granules can be varied by alteration of the stainless steel screen. Three stainless steel wire screens are provided with each machine—8, 10 and 12 mesh.

For the preparation of granules from powdered material the Manesty Oscillating Granulator is undoubtedly the most efficient and economical machine yet devised, but it can also be used for obtaining granules from lumpy or crystalline materials. Crystalline substances are not always in a suitable form for compressing into tablets as the crystals are rarely uniform in size. By passing through a Manesty Oscillating Granulator, however, the crystals, unless the material is very hard, are broken up and granules formed. In this way, effervescing salts can be granulated.

Four reasons why Manesty Oscillating Granulator is best:—

1. Gives uniform granules of any desired size.
2. Working parts are made of stainless steel, wear is minimised, and contamination of material eliminated.
3. Does the work of four to six operators at a fraction of the cost.
4. Granulation maintenance charges reduced to a minimum and the saving in bench and floor space alone justifies the installation of a Manesty Oscillating Granulator.

*Send us a postcard for full particulars*

Made by **MANESTY MACHINES LTD.**

**5 SPEKE HALL ROAD, LIVERPOOL 19**

Telegrams: MANESTY LIVERPOOL

Telephone: GARSTON 1511



and supply the present demand

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A. Y. ARMIT, 12 York Street, Glasgow, C.2.

##### STAFFORD AREA

NEWLEM, LTD., 31 Albion Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

##### SOUTH WALES AREA

J. J. HAMER, 81 Risca Road, Newport, Mon.

##### NORTH WALES AREA

W. H. HARRIS, 40 Croft Avenue, Bromborough, Cheshire.

##### WEST ENGLAND AND MIDLANDS

FRANK MASON & Co., 33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

##### KENT AND SUSSEX

MUMFORD & Co., LTD., 4 Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove.

##### YORKS., LINCS., RUTLAND

A. C. ROBINSON & Co., LTD., 5 Princes Dock, Office, Hull.

##### NORTH ENGLAND

THOS. ROBINSON, SONS & Co., LTD., 27 High Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

#### AGENT WANTED

FOR EAST ANGLIA  
SOUTH OF LINCOLN

The public is clamouring for Lemons—their juice is essential to health—it is needed for flavourings and a hundred and one purposes. Lem-Lem is the National substitute for Lemons and can be used for cooking, flavouring, baking (for instance, Lemon Curd), serving with Fish, Lemon Tea, Hot and Cold Lemon Drinks, as a Hair Rinse, for removing stains from hands, clothing, etc. Your customers can use Lem-Lem for every purpose they have used lemon juice. **Lem-Lem has a plentiful supply of Vitamin C.** (the health vitamin of Lemons). Retails at 9d. per packet—a rather higher price than some others, but Lem-Lem is the original lemon juice substitute and still the best.

**The Ministry of Food control the supply of Vitamin C. Lem-Lem have been granted permission to still include Vitamin C. in their product.**

- REGULARLY ADVERTISED
- WINDOW BILLS, LEAFLETS

**Retail Price 9d. per pkt.**

**Wholesale Price 81/- per gross**

**Profit 27/- per gross**

Order Lem-Lem through your usual Wholesaler.

Sole Manufacturers:

**CLINICAL PRODUCTS LTD.**  
2 THE GREEN, RICHMOND, SURREY

Awarded Certificate of the  
Royal Institute of Public  
Health & Hygiene





# MESSRS. POTTER & CLARKE LTD.

*announce that as from August 1st, 1941, the following prices of their principal specialities will be in operation*



Registered Trade Mark

## P.A.T.A. SPECIALITIES

	Minimum Retail Price including Purchase Tax (if any)	Wholesale Price Per Dozen Nett excluding Purchase Tax
*Potter's Asthma Cure .. .. .	2/2	18/-
*Potter's Asthma Cigarettes .. .. .	2/2	18/-
*Potter's Asthma Pills .. .. .	1/4	11/-
*Potter's Asthma Pills .. .. .	3 1/2	27/-
*Potter's Asthma Smoking Mixture .. .. .	1/1	8/6
*Potter's Stramonium Cigarettes .. .. .	1/5	10/-
*Potter's Catarrh Pastilles .. .. .	1/5	11/-
*Carter's Vegetable Cough Remover .. .. .	1/5	10/-
*Carter's Vegetable Cough Remover .. .. .	3 4 1/2	27/-
† Dr. Thompson's Dandelion Coffee .. .. .	1 1 1/2	9/-
† Dr. Thompson's Dandelion Coffee .. .. .	1 1 1/2	17/6
† Dr. Thompson's Dandelion Coffee, 1-lb. Tins .. .. .	3 4 1/2	30/-
† Dr. Thompson's Dandelion Coffee Essence, 1/4-lb. .. .. .	10 1/2 d.	8/-
† Dr. Thompson's Dandelion Coffee Essence, 1/2-lb. .. .. .	1/4	12/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm Biscuits .. .. .	1/3	11/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm Food .. .. .	10 1/2 d.	8/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm Food .. .. .	1/9	16/6
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm Food, 1-lb. Tins .. .. .	2/3	20/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm Food, 2-lb. Tins .. .. .	4/-	36/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm Food, Wholemeal .. .. .	10 1/2 d.	8/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm Food, Wholemeal, 1-lb. .. .. .	2/3	20/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm and Honey, 1/2-lb. .. .. .	1/-	8/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm and Honey, 1-lb. .. .. .	1/9	12/-
† Dr. Thompson's Slippery Elm Rusks .. .. .	1/3	11/-
* Dr. Buchanan's Skin Clear Ointment .. .. .	1 4 1/2	10/-
† Dr. Buchanan's Skin Clear Soap .. .. .	11 d.	6/-
* Bush Tea .. .. .	1 1 1/2	7/6
* Kasbah Kidney Cure .. .. .	1 1 1/2	7/6
* Neo-Lific Food .. .. .	1/5	10/6
* Neo-Lific Food .. .. .	2 9 1/2	20/-
* Neo-Lific Food, 1-lb. Tins .. .. .	5/-	36/-
* Sciargo Sciatica Herbs .. .. .	1/8	11/-
* Hedakene (12 Powders) .. .. .	1/5	11/-
* Hedakene (30 Powders) .. .. .	3/1	25/-
* Hedakene (loose) .. .. .	1 1/2 d.	10/- Grs.

\* Liable to 16 2/3% Purchase Tax.

† Liable to 33 1/3% Purchase Tax.

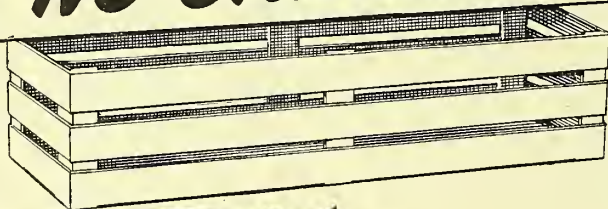
‡ Exempt from Purchase Tax.



## POTTER & CLARKE LTD.

60-64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.1 Phone: Bishopsgate 4716 Grams: Horehound, Phone, London  
77 DANTZIC STREET, MANCHESTER, 4 Phone: Blackfriars 8734 Grams: Horehound, Manchester

# NO ORANGES



Sold in **6<sup>D.</sup>** PACKETS  
**TRADE PRICE 57/-** PER GROSS  
 Cash with Order  
 Packed in 6 dozen lots

## BUT YOU CAN SELL "SEVILA" THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE

- ★ SEVILA is not just another orangeade—it is the perfect substitute for oranges and should be used for all purposes where fresh orange juice is required, i.e. cooking, making cakes, puddings, sauces, drinks, etc.
- ★ SEVILA contains Vitamin C, Glucose, Vitamin D, Calcium and Phosphorus, which are essential energy-giving food properties, extremely valuable to all war workers.
- ★ Packed in powder form each 6d. packet equals the juice of four fresh oranges.
- ★ Sweetened ready for use.
- ★  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of powder dissolved in 8 teaspoonfuls of cold water is equal to the juice of one orange.
- ★ National advertising now appearing—display material available.

Manufactured by  
**MORLEY ROGERS & CO. LTD., 290 KINGSTON RD, MERTON PARK, LONDON, S.W.**

# SEVILA

*The Perfect Substitute for Oranges*

## THE "MATER"

**CLINICAL** RESD.  
 The position of the Mercury column is at once perfectly plain. Red markings above 99.4

### ALL TYPES OF CLINICAL AND OTHER THERMOMETERS

**PERKEN, SON  
 & CO. LTD.**

(ESTABLISHED 1852)

Price List on Application:

**8 HATTON GARDEN,  
 LONDON, E.C.1**

Telephone: 0724 Holborn

Telegrams: "Optimus, Smith, London"



*Trouble in the Hair...*

**WHEN CHILDREN GET THEIR  
 HEADS TOGETHER!**



Education authorities and Child Welfare Officers who have to deal with cases of infestation by disease-carrying head and body vermin, are finding a scientifically sure, safe, speedy remedy in DERBAC SOAP.

- The demand for DERBAC is increasing all over the country. Doctors everywhere recommend it. Be sure you have supplies on your shelves. Extensive and persistent advertising supports you.

## Derbac Soap

THE SURE DISINFESTANT

*Pleasant and Refreshing*

**PURE PRODUCTS LTD., Colwick, nr. Nottingham**



A man is known  
by the company  
he keeps . . .



and a chemist's reputation depends on the reliability of products that he sells. The wise chemist safeguards his reputation by handling and recommending only products that are tried and sound. Consider laxatives, for example: from time to time there have appeared many inferior preparations the sale of which brought disappointment to the customer and discredit to the retailer.

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE is a reliable product. It has an established reputation for effectiveness, is prepared from a well-proved formula and is sold only through chemists. It is a combination of purely vegetable substances presented as compressed products either plain or sugar-coated.

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND  
**LAXATIVE VEGETABLE**

R Ext. Colocynthis Comp., P.B., 1914	gr. 1	(0.065 gm.)
Ext. Jalapæ	gr. 1/2	(0.032 gm.)
Podophylli Resinæ	gr. 1/4	(0.016 gm.)
Leptandrin	gr. 1/2	(0.032 gm.)
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, P.B., 1898	gr. 1/4	(0.016 gm.)
Ext. Taraxaci, P.B., 1914	gr. 1/4	(0.016 gm.)
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ	q.s.	

*Bottles of 25 and 100 products*



**BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.**

(THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.)

**183-193, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1**





**Y**OUR valued co-operation is desired by the Government, to assist in conserving the country's supply of Packing Materials. Will you please, also, help our own scheme, by refraining from passing over the counter, to *your* customers, those Yardley boxes, cartons and fiberite containers carrying the above announcement, which is intended for you and not for your customers.

Single boxes have been returned to us by well-intentioned people — *your* customers — entailing, obviously, much waste of time and postage. A different request, asking for their return to *you* is printed on those Yardley boxes you cannot avoid passing over.

SACKVILLE HOUSE · 40 PICCADILLY · W · 1

**Yardley**



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For RETAILER — WHOLESALE — MANUFACTURER

Published Weekly at

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London"

Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines)

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Telephone: Bath 5492

Branch Offices

MANCHESTER - BIRMINGHAM - GLASGOW - SHEFFIELD - LEEDS - NEW YORK - AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Gift.**—Kenya pyrethrum growers have given \$17,854, the proceeds of the sale of pyrethrum flowers in the United States last year, for the purchase of a fighter aeroplane in this country.

**Eire Open General Licence Amended.**—The Board of Trade announces that, from August 11, separate licences will be required for the importation of honey from Eire. Applications for licences (in duplicate) should be addressed to the Ministry of Food, St. John's College, Oxford.

**Exit Permits.**—United Kingdom firms who desire to apply to the Department of Overseas Trade for recommendations in support of applications for exit permits for commercial journeys abroad should in future communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade (Exit Permit Section), Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Whitehall 9040.)

**Paper Box and Carton Industry Concentration.**—It has been decided to set a limit to the period within which voluntary arrangements for concentration of production in the paper box and carton industries can be submitted to the Board of Trade, and the closing date has been fixed as July 31. Application for voluntary concentration should be submitted to the Board not later than this date.

**Statutory Committee Meeting.**—The Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society will meet on Wednesday, July 30, at 2.30 p.m. at the Midland Hotel, Derby, to consider information and evidence received by the Committee from which it appears that a body corporate, which is an authorised seller of poisons, by its employee who is a registered pharmacist and a member of the Board, substituted another article for an article prescribed by a physician without obtaining the authority of the prescriber. The proceedings will be open to the public unless the Committee directs otherwise.

**Emergency Medical Services.**—The instructions issued for the emergency medical services by the Ministry of Health have reached such proportions that it has been decided to provide an easy form of reference, and to consolidate these instructions into booklets. The first booklet covers all separate instructions on medical treatment and special centres issued from the beginning of the emergency scheme until the end of May 1941. Amendments and additions will be issued in bulletin form from time to time, and further booklets are being prepared on other subjects dealt with in the same series of instructions and will be issued in due course.

**Plant Photography Competition.**—In connexion with the scheme for collection of medicinal herbs and other valuable wild plants, the Green Cross Society, 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, is organising a photographic competition. Prints or "discs," as they are described, will compete for one or all of the following: (a) A prize; (b) a place in the Kew collection of native medicinal plants; (c) a place in a travel exhibition with section of British native plants; (d) an award presented by Heath & Heather, Ltd., herb dealers, St. Albans. The number of prints that can be submitted by one competitor is unlimited. Competitors are advised to make two prints of their competition photographs, sending one print for competition, and keeping the other in reserve. The judges are Mr. F. J. Mortimer (president, Royal Photographic Society and editor, "The Amateur Photographer") and Dr. J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E. (Keeper of Botany, British Museum, Natural History). Prizes are: *First*, £5 5s.; *second*, £3 3s.; *third*, £2 2s.; also copies of "The Wild Flowers of the Great Dominions." Details of the competition are obtainable from Mrs. M. H. Morrison (organising secretary), 41 Asmunds Place, London, N.W.11.

**North London Meeting.**—At a meeting of the Southgate and Wood Green division of the North London Pharmaceutical Association held at the Palmadium Cinema, Palmers Green, at 7.30 p.m. on July 22, Mr. H. Noble, M.P.S. (assistant secretary, Chemists' Defence Association), gave an address on "Current Topics and the Future."

**Derbyshire Chemists and Military Service.**—The District Pharmaceutical War Committee considered applications for deferment of call-up of thirty-seven chemists and dispensers. They recommended that sixteen should be refused, that in ten cases there should be postponement for three months, and in nine for six months. In the remaining two instances no action was considered necessary.

**In the Courts.**—The prosecuting firm was stated to have lost about £8,000 as the result of staff thefts over a period of twelve months, when John Clarke, clerk, and James Naylor, lorry driver, appeared on remand at Old Street police court, London, on July 18, charged with being concerned in the theft of a bale of sanitary towels, value £5 8s., from Arthur Berton, Ltd., Old Street, Shoreditch, London, E. In a statement to the police, Clarke said that Naylor disposed of the towels and they shared the proceeds. A number of other employees were now said to be involved in thefts. Clarke was fined £5 and Naylor was discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act, no conviction being recorded.

**Dramatic Presentations at Merseyside.**—The pharmaceutical associations of Merseyside recently joined forces to arrange a performance of Mr. Linstead's dramatic presentation, "Jacob Bell and Some Others." The idea originated with Mrs. M. Tompkins, who became chairman of a joint committee for the purpose. Proceeds were in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund. The performance was put on on July 16, being preceded by a one-act play, "The Old Lady shows her Medals," by Sir James Barrie. A vote of thanks to the Carlton Players, who produced and staged the plays, and to Mr. Tucker, their business manager, who acted as secretary to the joint committee, was proposed by Mrs. Tompkins. Mr. Wallis (treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society) seconded the proposal and thanked those present for their help to the Benevolent Fund.

## IRELAND

**Fifth Time Mayor.**—Mr. J. F. Costello, M.P.S., Galway, was on July 5 re-elected mayor of Galway for the fifth successive year.

**Theft.**—At Down Assizes two soldiers, W. H. Kane and W. Johnston Walker, pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the lock-up shop of Mr. John Ellis, Ph.C., High Street, Ballynahinch, co. Down, on March 23, and stealing a number of articles and a sum of money. They were discharged into military custody.

**Irish Drug Association.**—Mr. P. F. McGrath (president) was in the chair at a meeting of the committee of the Irish Drug Association held on July 1, when it was reported that an agreement had been reached between the Association and the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks under which war bonus, as already in operation, was to be continued without alteration until June 1, 1942. The president reported that a meeting had been held of the joint committee of representatives from the Pharmaceutical Society and the Association appointed to watch developments that might affect the interests of pharmacy; it was expected that a first report would be circulated later.



# PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION

## MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE quarterly meeting of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held in London on July 11, the president (Mr. J. D. Bohn) in the chair.

**Certification of Prices Sought.**—It was reported that, since the April meeting, certificates had been received from practically all members of the manufacturers' section who had increased the prices of any articles included in the Protected List since August 1939, to the effect that any increases made were in accordance with the provisions of the Prices of Goods Act. It was proposed, as soon as the remaining certificates come in, to send the complete list to the Central Price Regulation Committee, with a request that that Committee should certify the P.A.T.A. Protected List as a list of approved prices. The Central Committee had been in touch with the Association on various cases connected with the operation of the Prices of Goods Act, and had expressed its appreciation of the Association's attitude and help.

**Limitation of Supplies Order.**—The Council approved the terms of a letter sent, on the instructions of the Executive Committee, to the President of the Board of Trade, pointing out that, from the time the restrictions imposed by the Limitation of Supplies Order took effect, members of the manufacturers' and wholesale sections affected by its provisions had made every endeavour to comply with the requirements of the Order and to co-operate with the Government department responsible for its administration. Members whose businesses had been seriously affected by the restrictions placed on the manufacture and distribution of goods controlled by the Limitation of Supplies Order, understanding as they did its underlying principles, desired to continue that co-operation, but considered that the President of the Board of Trade should be made aware of certain abuses which were prevalent and of the manner in which the restrictions imposed had been and were being evaded.

**Wholesale Distribution.**—The subject of the many new wholesale distributors who had entered the trade in recent months was discussed. In many instances these traders were known to have had no established quota under the Limitation of Supplies Order, and there was evidence that persons whose integrity was open to doubt had been able to dispose of large quantities of Class 16 goods at a time when established retailers and wholesalers found it difficult to obtain supplies. On the motion of Mr. Garcia, seconded by Mr. F. J. Smith, and supported by Messrs. Skues and Howells, it was agreed that P.A.T.A. manufacturers should be requested not to open new wholesale accounts for the duration of the war, and that any manufacturers who had opened new wholesale accounts recently should be requested to close those which could be regarded as unnecessary or unsuitable.

**Repeal of Medicine Stamp Duty.**—The Council discussed Section 9 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill, which provided for the repeal, as from September 2, of the duties under the Medicine Stamp Acts, and agreed that there should be early consultation regarding policy between the P.A.T.A. and the Proprietary Association.

**Price-maintenance Work.**—During the past quarter few new cases of price cutting had been reported. The names of many traders who had come to agreement with the Association had been removed from the Stop List. The secretary reported that several cases of stealing or receiving proprietary goods had come to light during recent months. The premises of about thirty traders whose names appeared on the Stop List had been closed, and the premises of a further twelve had been damaged through enemy action and in some instances totally destroyed. During the quarter 170 visits had been paid by the Association's purchasing agents to stop-listed addresses, and some 160 test purchases had been made. Report showed that, in the majority of instances, stock in the shops of traders formerly known to be price cutters had materially decreased and in many instances completely disappeared.

**Alterations to Protected List.**—Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., White's Saccharised magnesia, 2s. 9d., 22s. 6d. doz., tax 3s. 9d. doz., inclusive retail price, 3s. 1d.—County Perfumery Co., Ltd., Brylcreem, 3d., 2s. 3d. doz., tax 9d. doz., inclusive retail price, 4d.; 9d., 5s. 6d., tax 1s. 10d. doz., inclusive retail price, 11d.; 1s., 7s. 6d. doz., tax 2s. 6d. doz., inclusive retail price, 1s. 2½d.; 1s. 6d., 11s. doz., tax 3s. 8d. doz., inclusive retail price, 1s. 9½d.; 1s. 9d., 13s. doz., tax 4s. 4d. doz., inclusive retail price 2s. 1½d.; 2s. 6d., 16s. 6d. doz., tax 5s. 6d. doz., inclusive retail price 2s. 11½d.; Brylfoam, 6d., 4s. doz., tax 1s. 4d. doz., inclusive retail price 7½d.; 1s., 8s. doz., tax 2s. 8d. doz., inclusive retail price, 1s. 2½d.; Hilton bleach, 3s. 6d., 28s. doz., tax 9s. 4d. doz., inclusive retail price, 4s. 3d.—John Bell Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Halibut oil and malt with colloidal iron (John Bell brand): 1 lb., 2s. 3d., 18s. 9d. doz., tax 3s. 1½d. doz., inclusive retail price, 2s. 6d.; 2 lb., 4s. 3d., 34s. 6d. doz., tax 5s. 9d. doz., inclusive retail price, 4s. 9d.; 4 lb., 7s. 6d., 63s. doz., tax 10s. 6d. doz., inclusive retail price, 8s. 4d.; 7 lb., 13s., 107s. doz., tax 17s. 10d. doz., inclusive retail price, 14s. 6d. Display bonus of thirteen to doz., assorted sizes, is given for lots of three doz. Triad brand cherry malt and oil, 1 lb., 2s., 17s. 6d. doz., tax 2s. 11d. doz., inclusive retail price, 2s. 3d.; 2 lb., 3s. 9d., 32s. doz., tax 5s. 4d. doz., inclusive retail price, 4s. 2d.; 4 lb., 6s. 9d., 60s. 6d. doz., tax 10s. 1d. doz., inclusive retail price, 7s. 7d.; 7 lb., 11s. 6d., 102s. 6d. doz., tax 17s. 1d. doz., inclusive retail price, 12s. 11d. Display bonus of thirteen to doz., assorted sizes, is given for lots of three doz.—Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., marble tins medicated pastilles, small-size, 6s. 9d. doz., tax 1s. 1d. doz., inclusive retail price, 1s.; large-size, 13s. 6d. doz., tax 2s. 1½d. doz., inclusive retail price, 1s. 10d.—A. Wander, Ltd., malt and cod liver oil (Wander brand), 1 lb., 1s. 6d., 12s. 6d. doz.; 2 lb., 2s. 10d., 23s. doz.; 4 lb., 5s. 6d., 44s. doz.; 7 lb., 9s. 6d., 76s. doz.; 1 lb. Vimaltol, 2s. 2d., 17s. 4d. doz.; 2 lb., 3s. 8d., 29s. 4d. doz.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

**Out of Step.**—No one engaged in the practice of pharmacy can pretend that the progress of the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill, which "like a wounded snake drags its slow length along," is satisfactory. The position in which those most concerned are placed is clearly shown by comparing your first editorial article on p. 29, referring to matters "likely to be elucidated in the Committee stage," with the news in the Coloured Supplement (p. xi) that some of these matters have in fact been elucidated, or at any rate dealt with. It may be doubted whether a Bill of comparable importance to pharmacy has ever been launched with so unfortunate a time-lag. It is quite beside the mark to suggest that Parliament has previously discussed the questions raised by the Bill. In general terms it has discussed them, or some of them; but there is a wide difference between a general survey of a situation and a detailed consideration of the hard and fast terms of a concrete piece of legislation. Do any of the interests affected by the Bill know exactly where they stand in relation to it? We may have cause to thank Heaven that we have a House of Lords; or we may not.

**The Shadow of Control.**—In urging the imposition of legislative control over the manufacture of proprietary medicines (p. 26), the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union has not made it clear—unless, indeed, I have failed to grasp the purport of its memorandum—what the nature of the proposed control is. I have searched in vain through your reports of the last three annual meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference for resolutions in favour of some such control. What is now proposed? "Power to control the channels of distribution" is a phrase that may or may not imply a limitation of the distributive points through which these medicines reach the public. It needs to be remembered that

with the abolition of duties will come an indefinite lowering of the unit of sale from the present minimum of 1s. 3d. Will this new policy kill the sale of higher-priced units? One cannot foretell; and the amount of harm it will inflict on chemists as distributors is also problematical. But it cannot be doubted that competition in these proprietary medicines will be far more intense than it has been. The medical profession, with its subtle and persuasive influence in Parliament, will no doubt readily agree to the promotion of some sort of Government control; but will it have any interest in limiting the number of distributing points?

**Unprofitable Transactions.**—The examples of National Health Insurance prescribing given by Mr. J. M. Williamson (p. 34) are notably bad specimens—and incidentally it may be of significance that only one of the three contains directions in Latin. One result of declaring the composition of proprietary medicines may prove to be that medical practitioners will become the sole originators of secret remedies. Even now it is a common experience to hear a patient say: "The doctor left me a few tablets to take, but he didn't say what they were." With the growth of "economical" prescribing and the cutting into ribbons of the proprietary medicine trade, retail chemists will need to do some hard thinking. If control is to be the order of the day, they will have an additional claim to the exclusive sale of medicaments. Though unable to find a textual reference at the moment, I remember that a delimitation of this kind is, or was, in force in some parts of the Continent. As the principle has been adopted in this country in the case of scheduled poisons, it can also be adopted for less toxic drugs. Otherwise chemists may be reduced to making ends meet, if they can, by transactions of the kind referred to.

Xrayser



## LEGAL REPORTS

**Sugar Substitute Prosecution.**—Silvan Food Products, Ltd., Bradford Road, Slough, were fined £50 at Kingston (Surrey) county police court on July 14 for selling a sugar substitute which was falsely described on the label, and which it was stated was vertified as having five times as much sweetening power as it really had. The case was brought by the Esher District Council following a sale to one of their inspectors. Mr. F. Edwards, clerk of the Esher Council, who prosecuted, said that the inspector bought a bottle of Sugaro for which he paid 1s. It contained just under one ounce of the sugar substitute. The label on the bottle stated: Directions for use. For tea, coffee and cocoa three-quarters of a pint of water to the bottle, and one tablespoon to the cup is recommended. For custards, blanc-manges, rice puddings, etc., remember each bottle is as good as a pound of sugar in sweetness. Use accordingly." This statement, he said, was repeated in the cartons in which the bottles were packed, and on the cartons it was also stated "One drop as good as a lump of sugar." A sample was sent to the public analyst, who found that one bottle was in sweetness as good as, not a pound of sugar, but just under one-fifth of a pound. The statement that one drop was as good as a lump of sugar was a gross exaggeration. The analyst found that it was as good as one-fourth of a lump. The council considered it was a serious offence, said Mr. Edwards, and that it was aggravated by the fact that sugar was rationed, and that the public would naturally try to buy substitutes. "It amounts to nothing less than a fraud on the public," said Mr. Edwards.

Mr. E. Hinks, B.Sc., the public analyst for the district, said that the sample contained saccharin and a glucose syrup containing mixed sugars and carbohydrates. In cross-examination defending witness denied that the mixture of saccharin and the carbohydrates could bring about a chemical process which would increase the sweetness of both.

For the defence it was stated that Silvan Food Products bought the substance from a French firm with a factory in this country, and had every reason to believe that Sugaro was what it was stated to be. In February the French company informed defendants that they could no longer warrant that one ounce of Sugaro was as good as a pound of sugar. Silvan Food Products at once ordered that the labels hitherto used should no longer be stuck on the bottles and new labels were printed and used. Bottles were sent to the retailers through the wholesalers, and it had been impossible to trace them. The wording on the cartons had been blotted out.

**Injunction Granted.**—The hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Black in the High Court, Dublin, on July 15, of the action in which Aspro, Ltd., Basildon House, Moorgate, London, sought an injunction against Mr. John E. Foster, trading as People's Popular Prescriptions, 62 Upper Stephen Street, Dublin, to restrain Mr. Foster, or his servants and agents, from, as alleged, passing off "Trueasp" tablets as "Aspro" tablets (see C. & D., July 19, p. 25).

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Foster stated that a card was displayed in each of his shops intimating to the public that patent medicines were not sold there, and that there was also in each shop a card of instructions to his assistants. On September 12, 1936, when he received a letter of complaint, he immediately investigated it, and his assistants told him that they knew nothing about alleged sales of tablets as "Aspro" tablets. Since the date of the letter until he was served with the summons and the statement of claim nobody had complained to him about the sale of "Aspro" tablets in his shops. Giving details of the sale of "Trueasp" tablets Mr. Foster said that he ordered them from the manufacturers in 10,000 lots at 2s. 7d. per thousand, which worked out approximately at 30 tablets for one penny. Bottles cost him about 3d. each. He retailed the tablets at 25 for 6d. and 60 for 1s. He had to pack the tablets, label the bottles, meet overhead expenses, and pay rates, taxes and wages. None of the alleged sales of "Trueasp" as "Aspro" has been attributed to him.

Cross-examined, Mr. Foster said that he had been a miner before entering this class of business in 1927, and he did not profess to have any qualifications as a chemist, but that was not necessary to sell these things. Retail grocers in England sold similar tablets in their shops. The formulas stated in his circulars were formulas which were put on each box of patent medicine, and were open to the public. He placed his orders with manufacturing chemists who were specialists and relied on their guarantee that what he received corresponded with the formula.

Evidence was given by girl assistants in Mr. Foster's shops to the effect that none of their customers had ever complained of having been given the wrong articles across the counter. If customers asked for certain well-known remedies they told them that they did not sell them, but that they sold articles to compete with them, compounded from the same formulas.

Mr. Justice Black in the course of his judgment said that no evidence had been given to him that anything had been wrong with any of the products sold in Mr. Foster's shops, or that there had been any deception of the public by reason of the quality of his products; but whether the tablets had been sold as "Aspro" was another matter. He was convinced that he was right in acquitting Mr. Foster of doing what he had been accused of doing, but the question was whether or not his employees had passed off these "Trueasp" tablets as "Aspro" tablets, and he was satisfied that some of them had flagged in their attention to Mr. Foster's instructions on a number of occasions. He would give an injunction, but he would deprive Aspro, Ltd., of the costs of the action up to the close of the pleadings; he would give them all the other costs. He gave them leave to appeal from his costs order.

## COMPANY NEWS

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office**

**LONGS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £600. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists' sundriesmen, dealers in toilet requisites, etc. Harry Long, M.P.S., and Hilda C. D. Long, both of 37 Victoria Street, Staple Hill, Bristol, directors.

**NYAL CO. (1941), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,000. Registered in Eire. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists. Samuel McCauley, 1A Basin Lane, Dublin; John Gleeson, M.P.S.I., 2 Terenure Road, North Dublin; and Francis X. Meagher, M.P.S.I., 10 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, directors.

**E. G. H. LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, drysalters, etc. Cecil B. Green, 110 Bury New Road, Prestwich; Walter S. Harris, 32 Carswood Road, Wilmslow; and Alfred H. Fennal, M.P.S., 1 Treslaig, Dales Avenue, Whitefield, Lancs, directors. R.O.: Peru Street, Adelphi, Salford.

**ANDREWS & BISHOPS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a pharmaceutical chemist carried on by the representatives of the late Ernest P. Andrews, 7 High Street, Wiveliscombe, Somerset. Mrs. Ethel M. Andrews, 7 High Street, and Frank W. Bishop, M.P.S.I., 6 Palace Gardens, Wiveliscombe, directors.

**LAUNDALL, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in household and laundry cleaning requisites, manufacturers of perfumes, etc. Duncan Flett, 1 Waterloo Road, Bramhall Green, Stockport; Norman I. Vickers, 123 Blackpool Road, Ashton, Preston; and Donald Flett, 1 Waterloo Road, Bramhall Green, Stockport, directors. R.O.: Upper Brook Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

**APOLLINARIS & PRESTA, LTD.**—The forty-fourth annual meeting was held on July 22. Balance sheet showed a profit of £5,466, against £17,376. Cash balance was reduced from £28,375 to £8,642, owing to purchase of £20,000 of War Bonds. The chairman announced that application was being made for an extension of the moratorium on payment of interest on debentures. The arrangement with Buxton Corporation for the sale of Buxton water has been extended.

**APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE FROM BANKRUPTCY.**—Ronald Cecil Stableford, M.P.S., 3 Harrington Parade, High Road, Leytonstone, E.11; discharge granted subject to consent to judgment for certain payments.—Eric Arthur Fitton, M.P.S., 9 Mint Street, Lincoln ("Kemp & Elmitt"); discharge granted as from September 9.

**VOLUNTARY WINDINGS-UP.**—A meeting of Brotherton (Tar Products), Ltd., on July 8, resolved that the company be voluntarily wound-up; Mr. F. H. S. McDavid, Leeds, was appointed liquidator.—A general meeting of Thurrock Chemical Co., Ltd., is to be held at 16 Market Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 2 p.m. on August 18.

**Voluntary Liquidation.**—D. REEKIE, LTD., chemists, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W. Statutory meeting of creditors was held recently. Statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities of £824, made up as follows: Trade creditors, £168; cash claims, £650; sundry accounts, £5 10s. After allowing £13 for preferential claims the net assets were £107, or a deficiency, as regarded the creditors, of £717. Assets included: Cash in hand, £19 10s.; stock and fixtures, valued at £100. The company was registered in 1939 with a nominal capital of £500, all issued for cash and fully paid up, and purchased an existing business for £1,100, found out of issued capital and a loan. During the year to June 1940 sales were £1,306 (net loss £188). Between July 1940 and April 19, 1941, sales were £551. Premises were damaged by enemy action and business was closed on April 19. The shareholders had previously nominated Mr. A. Granville White as liquidator, and the creditors unanimously confirmed the appointment.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**FIELD & CO. (AROMATICS), LTD.,** have removed to Mount Pleasant, Alpertown, Middlesex.

**A. F. SHERLEY & Co., LTD.,** have removed to Boston Manor Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Telephone: Ealing 5828-9.

**PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORT GROUP.**—All communications should now be addressed to Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.



# PHARMACY AND MEDICINES BILL

The House of Commons in Committee considered the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill on July 15 and 16. The following extracts are taken from "Parliamentary Debates" for those dates.

## Clause 1.—(Alternative conditions to be complied with by authorised sellers of poisons)

**The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Peake):** I beg to move, in page 1, line 15, to leave out "articles other than," and to insert:—

"drugs, or of drugs and medical appliances, or of drugs and surgical appliances, or of."

This amendment, and the one which follows, are little more than drafting amendments. Clause 1 of this Bill represents a settlement of a question that has given a good deal of trouble since the Pharmacy Act of 1933 was passed. It was found after that Bill became an Act that co-operative societies and certain other multiple shops were placed under an unforeseen disadvantage, namely, that if they had any one branch where they sold poisons, they had to have a registered pharmacist in charge at any other branch where they sold drugs which were not included in the poisons list. That has been the position since 1933, but for many years the Pharmaceutical Society and the Co-operative Congress have had an understanding. That understanding was brought to an end as the result of a decision in the High Court in December, 1937, and since then there has been this lacuna in the law. Clause 1 of this Bill provides that it shall not be necessary under those circumstances to have a registered pharmacist at each of the premises of a multiple concern where drugs are sold, provided certain conditions are complied with, and those conditions will be found set out in paragraphs (a) to (g) of subsection (1) of this Clause.

One of the principal considerations in the minds both of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the multiple shops concerned is that the sale of drugs shall form only a small part of the total business carried on on those premises. It is very convenient, especially in country districts, that it should be possible to obtain certain common remedies either at a grocer's shop or at a co-operative stores, but if it is not to be necessary that there should be a registered pharmacist in charge of the branch where these articles are sold, then the conditions referred to must be complied with. The principal condition is that the sale of drugs shall form a small part of, and shall only be ancillary to, the general business carried on. In reducing to words this understanding between the Pharmaceutical Society and the co-operative stores, we have had some difficulty in getting the right draft. If hon. Members, however, look at subsection (3) of Clause 1, they will see that we have taken power to make regulations for determining certain matters. When we came to look at condition (a) in subsection (1) very closely, it was thought that the words "the predominant part of the business" might be considered by a court of law as implying anything in excess of 50 per cent. of the business. It is, as I say, the intention of the parties that the sale of drugs in these cases should consist only of a very small part of the total turnover, and in order to secure that end we thought it better to provide not that the

"sale of articles other than drugs . . . must constitute the predominant part . . ."

but rather that the sale of drugs, etc., "must not constitute a substantial part. . . ."

We thought that would meet the intention of the parties better than the words which were originally included in the clause.

**Sir Francis Fremantle:** Is there a difference between medical appliances and surgical appliances, and if so what happens, supposing a shop has medical and surgical appliances but no drugs? That seems to have been left out.

**Mr. Peake:** I believe there is a difference between medical appliances and surgical appliances, and I should have thought that my hon. Friend was in a better position than I am to decide that question. The clause, however, is now so drafted that the sales of drugs, medical appliances, and surgical appliances added together, must not constitute a substantial part of the turnover of the premises.

Amendment agreed to.

Further amendment made: In page 1, line 16, leave out "constitute the predominant," and insert "not constitute a substantial."

**Captain Elliston:** I beg to move, in page 1, line 26, to leave out "dispensed," and insert "compounded."

The effect of this amendment, and of the following amendment standing in my name, is to make it unlawful for any medicine to be compounded in branch businesses belonging to chemists unless there is a pharmacist. I do not think it necessary to stress the desirability of this amendment, because the Bill as at present drafted applies such a prohibition to prescriptions only. I take it that this is a matter of drafting, and I trust that my hon. Friend will be able to accept the amendment without further discussion.

**Mr. Peake:** We have looked at the amendment, and I think we are in agreement that it is not desirable that any compounding or dispensing of any kind should be carried out at those branches where there would be no registered pharmacist in charge. The hon. and gallant Member's amendment extends the ban upon such dispensing or compounding so as to bring within the mischief of the clause, a practice which, I believe, is common in the north of England, of taking along to a chemist's shop a prescription not provided by a doctor, but taken out of a newspaper or handed down from one's grandmother. The hon. and gallant Member's amendment will, therefore, have the support of the Government.

**Mr. Woods:** I should like to know whether this proposal is entirely satisfactory. It is all very well for the Minister to suggest that these prescriptions are handed down from one's grandmother. But take the case of a typical mining community where people suffer from lumbago. It is not a question of speculation or one's grandmother, but of actual experience, and it is a very common thing in a mining village for a mine to ask for a simple prescription which has been found an effective remedy for an ailment to which miners are particularly subject. All that this amendment means is that they would have to take two bottles instead of one and they would be able to get both these ordinary ingredients, which are standing commodities. It is a question of two or three oils for rubbing in and of whether one bottle or two or three have to be taken to the shop. It is not a question of dispensing. It is a question of practice for years. I imagine that miners will think that the House of Commons has gone a little sentimental when it demands that three bottles should be taken along instead of one, and that the miners should get these ingredients and mix them themselves. The Committee would be well advised to be satisfied with "dispensing" in the ordinary sense of the word. We were given assurances on the Second Reading that herbalists would be able to continue to practise.

**The Deputy-Chairman:** This amendment does not concern herbalists.

**Mr. Woods:** I think it concerns the village store—not particularly herbalists, but cases where a village store has a supply of herbs. This amendment would mean that these herbs could be sold separately, but that they could not be compounded. I suggest we might be satisfied with "dispensing" and not try to tighten up the clause further.

**Mr. Peake:** I would only say that we have discussed this amendment with the Pharmaceutical Society on the one hand and co-operative societies on the other, and it has proved mutually acceptable to them. Of course, if the idea we have in view could be so easily evaded by the miner's wife taking two bottles to the grocer's instead of one, and dispensing her own mixture when she gets home, then the amendment proposed by my hon. and gallant Friend is not going to do very much harm.

**Mr. J. Griffiths:** What is the difference between dispensing and compounding?

**Mr. Peake:** The hon. Member cannot catch me with that one. If he will look at Clause 1 (10) he will see that the expression "dispensed" means supplying on order in accordance with a prescription duly given by a registered medical practitioner. We are using the word "compounding" in preference to the word "dispensing," because the prescriptions which have been discussed in the amendment now before the Committee have not been duly given by a registered medical practitioner.

Amendment agreed to.

Further amendments made: In page 1, line 26, after "premises," insert "for the use of a particular person."

In page 2, line 29, leave out "sale of articles other than," and insert: "retail sale of drugs, or of drugs and medical appliances, or of drugs and surgical appliances, or of."

In page 2, line 31, leave out "the predominant," and insert "constituting a substantial."

In page 3, line 44, leave out "and surgical."—[*Mr. Peake.*]

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

## Clause 3.—(Prohibition of Advertisements Relating to Certain Diseases)

**The Deputy-Chairman:** The first amendment, in the name of the hon. Member for Huntingdon (Dr. Peters)—(in page 5, line 9, at the end, to insert:

"or to a reference to or prescription of herbal or other treatment given to a patient at a healing centre or privately, and not connected with a registered medical practitioner or registered pharmacist.")—has not been selected.

**Dr. Peters:** I do not wish to disagree with the Chair, but I wish to raise a point. My amendment really does go to the essence of the particular words referring to a certain article or articles. I do not know whether that decision could be reconsidered.

**The Deputy-Chairman:** I am afraid this Bill refers to articles. This amendment deals with treatment, which is quite a different matter.

**Dr. Peters:** I beg to move, in page 5, line 26, at the end, to insert: "(i) Persons engaged in medical research not coming within the provisions of paragraph (g) hereof."

There is a similar amendment on Clause 5, which is consequential. There are people, like myself, who for a number of years have taken an interest in all kinds of healing; and it need hardly be said that over that long period, one has found that the medical profession, for which I have the greatest respect, in some cases does not produce a cure. I am anxious that other people who are not registered practitioners, who do not come within the various provisions of this clause, but who are engaged, quite earnestly, in finding out what all these various methods of healing point to, should have the benefit of those provisions, which apply to medical men and other bodies. I do not think that that is unreasonable.

**The Minister of Health (Mr. Ernest Brown):** The object of this clause is a fundamental one. It is to prevent sufferers and their friends and



relations from being imposed upon by advertisements of useless remedies. The amendment is so vague that I have not the least idea what it means, or who would come under it. As I read it, almost anyone who describes himself as being engaged in medical research would benefit by the amendment. It is not possible to separate persons engaged in medical research as a definite class. It would open the door to a very wide circulation of advertisements by an ill-defined and indefinable group. If my hon. Friend has a particular point, affecting a definable group, I shall be very glad to talk to him about it, and to see whether anything can be done.

**Dr. Peters:** In view of the way my right hon. Friend has met me, I beg to ask leave to withdraw the amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion made, and question proposed, "That the clause stand part of the Bill."

**Mr. Loftus:** I thoroughly approve of the clause. It prohibits, however,

"the publication of any advertisement referring to any article, or articles of any description, in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article or articles of that description for the purpose of . . ."

and then follows the list. There are several natural mineral waters which are strongly recommended by eminent doctors, not for the cure, but for the treatment of such diseases as diabetes. There is a firm in this country which imports these famous mineral waters from foreign springs, and which has issued a prescription for their use. In three or four cases, the highest medical authorities have recommended their use for the alleviation or treatment of such diseases as diabetes. I have not a copy of the prescription, because, unfortunately, all copies were destroyed recently in the city of London. But I should like an assurance that these famous mineral waters, if recommended for the treatment of people suffering from diabetes, will not come under the clause, and that the individuals themselves will not be liable to prosecution. Also, I would like to be assured that the research work carried out, and the remarkable results achieved by biochemical workers, will not be, in any way, hampered by this clause.

**Mrs. Tate:** I should like to ask the Minister whether, under this clause as it stands, if at some future date someone outside the medical profession produces a cure for any of these diseases, it will be impossible to describe it in the public Press. I should not like it to be impossible for any prescription for these diseases to be published in the Press. The less power there is left in the hands of the medical profession, the more pleased I shall be.

**Dr. Peters:** I dare say that some of my right hon. Friends and colleagues know that there are spiritual healing centres in which you do not get spiritual healing, but prescriptions of herbs. They involve an article and not a treatment. I should say that herbs are prescribed in the vast majority of cases, plus some other treatment, but I leave that out. Those people, undoubtedly, will come within my right hon. Friend's ban. It is no use the Minister shaking his head. I know that if I went before a court of law I could argue what was an article. There are hundreds of these healing centres up and down the country. Does my right hon. Friend really want to try to stop them and other quasi-religious people—and some very religious people are doing this work. There is the biochemist. There are some medical practitioners who are doing that work. They are highly-skilled medical practitioners, but there are others who are not medical practitioners and who are carrying out the same sort of work.

In 1939 we had a Cancer Bill which contained provisions with regard to advertising. Here we have a number of other diseases mentioned in this clause. There are treatments for them, and, like the insulin treatment, they have to go on and on, and they are not a cure. I do not want to see the Government taking part in anything that will stop people who can cure these sufferers doing so—and they have cured them in hundreds of cases on record. I know that my right hon. Friend does not want to do it, but the provision in this Bill is the thin end of the wedge.

**Dr. Russell Thomas:** Although I welcome clause 3 and congratulate the Minister on putting it in the Bill, because it is a step in the right direction, I think it is an estimable thing that Parliament should interfere. I would like to say a word or two about the mysterious list of diseases defined in this clause. It is not a long list, but it is meant to be impressive, although, in my opinion, it will not have the slightest effect whatsoever on the advertising of patent medicines. I notice that one of these diseases is locomotor ataxy. It seems a very nice idea to have this disease included in the clause to prevent people from advertising cures for it, but let us for a moment examine it. I do not want to be pedantic or to appear to be teaching the Committee anything, but this is a very rare disease indeed. It has to do with syphilis, and occurs five, seven or ten years after infection, taking an insidious course. It might, indeed, take two, three or four years before a person gets into such a condition that he must seek medical advice. In the meantime, the patient, I believe, suffers from minor symptoms in the early stages, such as pains in the legs and a staggering gait, and quite easily can use remedies advertising cures for neuritis and dizziness, *ad lib.*, with nothing to check him until the disease is diagnosed. When the disease is diagnosed the patient is taken great care of by a doctor or by a hospital until he either gets better or dies, when there will be no opportunity at all of any patent remedy getting near him. In any case, it would not pay people to advertise cures for this disease, because the number of people suffering from it in the country is so few that the amount of patent medicine sold would not pay for the advertisements.

[Dr. Thomas then dealt similarly with diabetes, cataract, glaucoma, Bright's disease, and epilepsy.] I believe that the clause is valuable in that it shows that Parliament is taking an interest in this matter; otherwise, I believe it to be futile in that it will not affect the "patent" medicine trade in any way.

**Sir Ralph Glynn:** In regard to the proviso about leave being given to voluntary hospitals, may I ask whoever is to reply what is the definition of a voluntary hospital? As far as I know, there has never been any definition of a voluntary hospital, and I think this Bill might be the occasion for considering some suitable definition.

**Mr. Woods:** I hope the Minister will take into consideration the point raised by the hon. Member for Frome (Mrs. Tate). The fact remains, however, these diseases are so baffling to the medical profession that the medical profession have often had to acknowledge that they are bunkered, in spite of their training and equipment. The medical profession have been in this position time and again. It is then that an inspired man who has had no special training and who has no professional status may, because he has concentrated upon one thing, be able to give benefit to mankind. This clause would prevent that individual from making known and making available his remedy, and it would also circumscribe him in regard to any experimental work. I know the Minister can say there is a covering clause, and that such a person could advertise if he had the sanction of the Minister of Health. But, before that sanction was given, the Minister would probably refer the matter through the orthodox medical machinery, and the profession would be so annoyed because an inspired amateur had put them in the shade, that they would turn him down and advise the Minister to have nothing to do with his remedy. On the other hand, suppose the Minister was convinced that the man had a remedy and he used his own judgment. What would be the position if he gave permission? That person would be able to state that his advertisement had the sanction of the Minister of Health. It would be a jolly good advertisement and a money-getter—there would be no provision to prevent the exploitation of that sanction. Before we leave this matter, the Minister should look at both sides of the problem and make some definite provision for research. We do not want to create the impression, because the medical profession may be baffled, that we do not want research to continue. I hope we shall continue to struggle against those diseases which are incurable. I entirely agree with the intention of the clause, and that we do not want any further exploitation of people who are the victims of a disease.

**Mr. Henry Strauss:** I should like to ask one question before my hon. Friend the Parliamentary Secretary replies. During the Second Reading debate, numerous examples were given from all parts of the House of fraudulent advertisements of medicines, not one of which will come within the prohibition of this clause. I wish to ask whether this clause is directed against any advertisements which are known to be in existence, because, if it is not, we might at least suspect that this is not the best way of dealing with an existing evil. If it is not directed against any existing advertisement, I would ask the Government seriously to consider inserting a new clause, making it a criminal offence deliberately to publish a false statement of fact in connexion with the sale of a medicine.

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Miss Horsbrugh):** My right hon. Friend will, of course, look into the numerous questions that have been put and suggestions which have been made with a view to meeting the points. While I have been listening I could not help thinking that there is still some misunderstanding as to what the clause does, or attempts to do. The hon. Member for Frome (Mrs. Tate) made her point very clear, and we were left in no misunderstanding, but there is nothing in the clause to prevent her or anyone else from putting up a brass plate and treating people. What is going to be made illegal is the advertising of specific articles which are said to be a cure for particular diseases, not the treatment of them. We have been asked why these particular diseases have been selected. It was explained on the Second Reading that certain diseases were suggested in the Report of the Committee of 1914. Some of them have been included, and two have been added to the list. The hon. Member for Norwich (Mr. H. Strauss) has pleaded again that we should go further in the prohibition of advertisements. The difficulty is that the Bill does not deal with advertisements as such, but with the evil of advertisements of cures for serious diseases which can be alleviated, if not cured, if action is taken in time.

The hon. Member for Lowestoft (Mr. Loftus) put the case of mineral waters. If he will give my right hon. Friend particulars, he will look into it, but so far as we know no mineral water is advertised as alleviating or curing a particular disease. Unless certain mineral waters or other articles which may be used for a particular purpose are advertised for the treatment of human beings for certain diseases, they would not come within the scope of this clause. I would remind hon. Members that the Bill contains the protection that proceedings will not be taken except with the consent of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General.

**Mr. Loftus:** The last subsection of clause 5 says,

"No prosecution for a contravention of any of the provisions of the last two preceding sections shall be instituted."

Does that include the whole of clause 3?

**Miss Horsbrugh:** Yes, it covers the whole clause. If, however, hon. Members realise the purpose of the clause and realise that there is the protection I have mentioned, they will perhaps agree that the attempt is well worth making. It can be improved, later, perhaps, by amending legislation. I can assure hon. Members that it does not stop anyone from making every effort to use his or her skill to alleviate human suffering, but it does prevent certain remedies being advertised as cures, or for the treatment, of particular diseases.

**Sir R. Glynn:** Will my hon. Friend say why the word "voluntary" is inserted before hospital? Would not hospital be sufficient?

**Miss Horsbrugh:** The reason is that other hospitals come under local authorities, who are also mentioned.

**Sir R. Glynn:** Is my hon. Friend satisfied that a group of people cannot get together and form a voluntary hospital for the purpose of defeating certain things in the Bill?



**Miss Horsbrugh:** I do not think so in view of the definition of "hospital" in subsection (3).

**Dr. Russell Thomas:** Why was the report of a committee twenty-seven years ago taken in this matter? Medical science has advanced enormously in that time, and advertisements which would persuade people to take certain medicines then would not have the slightest effect today.

**Miss Horsbrugh:** There was another committee in 1937 which reported the same diseases as those mentioned in 1914. We are a little more up-to-date than my hon. Friend thought.

**Dr. Morgan:** I am in favour of this Bill as a whole, but I am not sure that this is not a most dangerous clause. I have no wish to encourage the amateur treatment of disease, because as a medical man I have seen too many cases of death resulting from that. But I know the General Medical Council very well. A doctor may be struck off the roll for what I consider to be a very minor offence. He has to live. That man may be a great authority on a certain disease and he may discover a cure for it. I want that man to be able to exploit his discovery, and be able to advertise his treatment, and to keep the cure a secret at the same time, if he wants to do so. As a doctor, I know the difficulty of treating dermatitis. I know a doctor who at the present time is making researches into dermatitis and giving a particular form of treatment which is producing very good results in a very short time, even in the most persistent cases, though I am not saying that he is as yet completely successful. That man is doing something unique, which nobody else has been able to do, and I do not want that man to have to advertise to the world the whole of his ingredients, or his technique, or his methods of treatment. I want that man, if he gets into a difficulty, to be able to earn his living by exploiting his discovery, and I do not see why he should first have to communicate his discovery to the Minister of Health or to certain other people.

Question, "That the clause stand part of the Bill," put, and agreed to. Clauses 4 and 5 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Ordered, "That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."—[*Mr. Adamson.*]

Committee report progress; to sit again upon the next Sitting Day.

#### Clause 6.—(Disclosure of Composition of Medicines)

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Miss Horsbrugh):** I beg to move, in page 7, line 4, after "medicine," to insert: "or supply any such article as a sample for the purpose of inducing persons to buy by retail the substance of which it consists or which it comprises."

This Amendment deals with a point which was mentioned on the Second Reading. . . . medicines sent as samples.

Amendment agreed to.

**Miss Horsbrugh:** I beg to move, in page 7, line 6, to leave out "any wrapper or," and to insert "a."

This amendment is in order to see that the disclosure is on the actual container of the medicine. This and the following two amendments ensure that it is on the container and not merely on the superficial wrapper.

Amendment agreed to.

Further amendments made:

In page 7, line 6, leave out the second "wrapper or."

In line 7, at the end, insert:

"or, if the article is sold in more than one container, on the inner container or a label affixed thereto."—[*Miss Horsbrugh.*]

**Mr. James Griffiths:** I beg to move, in page 7, line 8, after "statement," to insert "in English."

**The Deputy-Chairman:** There are several amendments to line 8, and it might be for the convenience of the Committee if all were discussed on this amendment.

**Mr. Griffiths:** I agree. . . . The purpose of this clause is to prevent people being defrauded. If people are to be protected against fraud, it is essential that when they buy medicine they shall be told in a language which they understand what is the composition of the medicine. They can understand the composition only if they are told it in language which they understand. If it is written in medical jargon, or in Latin, what protection is there for the average man? Ordinary people do not know that "aqua" means "water" or the meaning of any of the terms usually used, and the clause will aid rather than prevent fraud unless there is a protection of this kind. Without this amendment, I do not see how the Minister is to achieve the object he has in this Bill, which is to prevent people being exploited and defrauded.

**Dr. Russell Thomas:** I support the amendment. If the prescriptions were stated in scientific language as proposed by the Minister, they would add to the mystery of the patent medicines. We all know how people are impressed when they get prescriptions written in Latin terms, and if remedies are described in Latin, or in scientific language, they will be the more impressive to those who buy them. There is a famous pill which I will not name, and I will not say whether it is worth a guinea or any other sum. If its composition were written in Latin or scientific language it would go something like this:

"Sap. moll., Ext. aloin., Zingiberis."

That is not gibberish, as indeed it sounds, but if that were written on the wrapper in plain English it would discredit the status of the pills, for the plain English would be:

"Soap, Aloes, and Ginger."

If these plain words were put on the wrapper this particular product would probably not flourish quite as much as it does.

**The Minister of Health (Mr. Ernest Brown):** We have had two interesting and amusing speeches on an important subject. I have shown by my amendment on the Order Paper that the object that my hon. Friends

and other Members have in view, namely, that the disclosure should be made in the clearest possible terms, is also mine. It is desirable that the disclosure should be made in the clearest possible terms to all those concerned, that is, those who have scientific knowledge of what the description of the composition means and, so far as possible, those who buy. What we call English may be not merely everyday English, but also foreign words adapted to the English language. There are some fairly common words of this sort such as sassafras, julep and quassia. My problem, therefore, is not quite so simple as that stated by my two hon. Friends. If I adopted the simple amendment of my hon. Friend, I should not secure as effectively what he and I want to do, namely, the disclosure of the composition in the clearest possible terms. May I call attention to my own attempt to improve the position? I have an amendment on the Paper to leave out "composition" and to insert

"accepted scientific name, or other name descriptive of the true nature."

That makes the matter more precise. That is a sincere attempt on our part to meet the real point, which is to let the public know what is in the preparation. I think it is quite impossible to describe every single preparation sold as a medicine in such simple English as is used in my hon. Friend's illustrations because it cannot be so expressed. We have tried to express the desire of the Committee in this amendment, in view of the impracticability of expressing it otherwise, except among a nation of pharmacologists. If every one of our people was a pharmacologist it might be done, but they are not, and I have done my best in the circumstances in which we find ourselves. What we want to do is to prevent any evasion of the spirit of the clause by an attempt to disguise the composition of the preparation in deliberately obscure phraseology. What I have done is to replace the rather vague word "composition" by the plain statement that it must be

"the accepted scientific name, or other name descriptive of the true nature"

of the preparation. If we said the names were to be "in English," though some of them were in English it might be English of a kind which is not easily recognisable. For example, the scientific name sulphopyridine, for M. and B. 693, would be unintelligible to most people. I have the greatest possible sympathy with the desire to make the disclosure to the public as wide as possible, and I think I have gone as far as a practical man can, since, for many substances, no simple English term exists. I could give the Committee a whole list of illustrations which would prove that point.

**Mr. J. Griffiths:** The Minister's amendment speaks of "accepted scientific name." Accepted by whom? Does the Minister reserve to himself the right to accept that scientific description as being satisfactory to him, or has it to be accepted by somebody else?

**Sir P. Hannon:** Will the accepted scientific name and the other name, descriptive of the true nature of the medicine, both appear?

**Mr. E. Brown:** I must not anticipate a discussion upon that point, which will come later. The committee will notice that later there are certain amendments dealing with the enforcement of the provisions of the Measure, and I would prefer to deal with that point when it arises.

**Mr. J. Griffiths:** The Minister suggests an amendment which speaks of the "accepted scientific name," and he is the authority who is to decide whether it is to be accepted or not.

**Mr. E. Brown:** My hon. Friend is wrong. At the moment, under the Act of 1852, an authority for this purpose would be the Pharmaceutical Society, and it is that body I have in mind; but I shall have something to say on the point later, when we come to discuss the question of enforcement.

**Mr. Watkins:** The Minister's amendment talks about "the accepted scientific name or other name descriptive of the true nature."

I should like to know whether in the case of the pills referred to they will be described under that amendment as being made of soap, aloes, and ginger or be described by the scientific alternative, which would be very mystifying to people buying them. Which will operate?

**Mr. E. Brown:** I could not be expected to give a ruling in a hypothetical case. It occurs to me, for example, that there might be several kinds of soap. As far as I am concerned, the pills could have either the general description or the scientific description, but the enforcement of the law and the interpretation of this provision must lie with the courts, which would have regard, I suppose, to the generally accepted meaning of words as defined in some standard dictionary.

**Mr. David Adams:** Will the names mentioned be abbreviated, or will they be given in full? If they are to be abbreviated probably the public will not be any wiser.

**Mr. E. Brown:** And if they are given in full people may not be any wiser. There is a well-known proprietary preparation which bears the name of Pentothal-sodium, the full name being "the sodium salt of five-ethyl-five (alpha-methylbutyl)—thiobarbituric acid." That is the answer to my hon. Friend.

**Sir Robert Bird:** The Committee will have welcomed the declaration of the Minister that he is doing his best to provide a method of disclosure of these medicines which will be complete and clear. Both he and the Parliamentary Secretary said a good deal to show that they have in mind disclosure for a double purpose. The first purpose is something in the nature of a caution. The purchaser should be able to make himself acquainted with the composition of the remedy concerned so that, either on his own judgment or with advice from a medical man or chemist, he can decide whether to employ that remedy or not. The second purpose is the need to counteract tendentious, sometimes misleading and sometimes lying advertisements. The Parliamentary Secretary, meeting objections which had been raised, said it was impossible to adapt the Bill to control those undesirable advertisements, but she advanced an argument that



they would be largely counteracted by the proposed method of disclosure. She said:

"The very fact that disclosure is being insisted upon will go a long way in this direction. How long will the public continue to pay money for a particular cure, if they are informed on the bottle or on the packet what are the contents? If as a result of disclosure the public are not attracted to buy these things, we shall see a gradual disappearance of these advertisements. I do not think hon. Members realise the extent to which most of us believe disclosure will go towards stopping what, in a great many cases, may be a racket. We cannot say for certain, but it is my own opinion, and the opinion of those who advise us, that this step will go a long way towards attaining this object. Suppose the ingredients in one particular mixture were very ordinary, such as salt, bicarbonate of soda, dandelions or cloves, and a few things like that. Gullible as the public may be, how long would anyone go on buying such mixtures?—[*Official Report*, July 8, 1941; col. 125, Vol. 373.] I must point out that acceptance of the amendment will make impossible the practical application of the view expressed by the Parliamentary Secretary.

The original wording of the Bill gave pretty general satisfaction. We felt the need only for some amendment to make clear the scope of the clause and for extending the scope a little. The proposed amendment takes out the key word "composition," a good English word, perfectly understandable, and replaces it with a string of words which are tangled in their meaning, vague and elastic. The wording should be made comprehensive and capable of adaptation to each case, but if it is in general terms it lays itself open to serious abuse and invites ingenious minds to devise methods of evading the purpose of the clause. I have ventured to apply my mind to this question and tried to put myself into the position of a proprietor of one of these remedies, in order to see what I could do to apply the clause with the least inconvenience to myself and prejudice to my remedy. We have heard about the composition of a well-known and widely advertised pill. I suggest to the Minister that the provisions of the clause would be met, under his amendment, by some such wording as this:

"The ingredients of this pill, except in quantity, are identical with those of the compound rhubarb pill of the British Pharmacopœia." That is only one example of a very easy ingenuity, but I maintain that such a declaration would entirely defeat the purpose of the clause. Such a statement would also entirely defeat the second purpose of the clause, that of counteracting misleading advertisements, to which the Parliamentary Secretary referred. Would it be permitted to the proprietor of the remedy under the Minister's amendment to select which of the two methods would be more convenient, and whether he should use the accepted scientific name, or the alternative provided for by the amendment? The Minister said nothing on the point of the quantitative disclosure of ingredients. It is obvious that unless the disclosure is quantitative it is not possible for anyone to ascertain the dose of the active constituent or constituents among the ingredients. What is the objection to a quantitative disclosure? It is generally known that a group of reputable remedies has, for many years past, made a quantitative disclosure of their composition, and many of these medicines are not advertised except in the medical and pharmaceutical Press. But there are several remedies, including one particularly widely-sold eye lotion which is advertised on a big scale in the public Press, and if, therefore, the voluntary practice of the proprietors of these reputable medicines is to disclose the quantities of the ingredients, what objection can there be to making it a statutory obligation in respect of all medicines? I feel that these medicines should be sold on their merits and not because of their advertising, and I believe that with a complete and clear disclosure, as the Parliamentary Secretary herself said in her speech, that object can be attained.

**Professor A. V. Hill:** The Minister, I am sure, has exactly the same object as we have. But I am not sure that the method he proposes will be successful. Firstly, dealing with the quantitative side, his amendment does not suggest that a quantitative description of the substance should be given at all. To take a *reductio ad absurdum*, if one had a substance containing, in every 100 gm., one gm. of hydrochloric acid and 10 gm. of sodium hydroxide, that would be very different from one containing 10 gm. of hydrochloric acid and one gm. of sodium hydroxide. One would be strongly acid and the other strongly alkaline, and without a quantitative description the names of the constituents would give a perfectly meaningless formula. This of course applies also to other things besides these simple substances. There is another point, namely, that it would be perfectly possible for the manufacturer to vary the composition of his remedy from week to week unless he was tied down to some quantitative description of it. Unless the word "quantitative" can be, somehow, inserted in the proposed amendment, I feel that we shall fail in our purpose of making clear what we are doing.

**Mrs. Tate:** I am sorry to interrupt, but in view of this wish to have a quantitative description, who is to verify whether the quantities are rightly stated on the label? Does my hon. Friend suggest that there should be a large number of inspectors going around to find out whether the contents are as described? That might, of course, be a good way of giving employment after the war.

**Professor Hill:** It was suggested by the Select Committee in 1914 that the analyses should be controlled by the Government chemist, and there is no reason why that should not be done today. You would not need to take every bottle and analyse it; an occasional sample, as in the inspection of stores of all kinds, ought to be sufficient. As regards the description of substances in intelligible language, the danger is that in my right hon. Friend's amendment the preference is expressed for the "accepted scientific name," which may after all be difficult for the ordinary man to understand. The manufacturer may use some "other name descriptive of the true nature," but if the accepted scientific name is the less intelligible, he will presumably choose that. The art of writing

descriptions of contents in unintelligible terms has been very highly developed, and it should not, therefore, be permissive to express the substance in intelligible terms, but rather should it be regarded as necessary. I know, of course, that the constitution of a great many products cannot be simply expressed, and in that case we have to put up with the scientific terms, but there are other things, for example, soap. It has a perfectly good description, which does not make the thing seem so mysterious. Therefore, the amendment which we suggest to line 8, which says "so far as possible in common terms," would cover our general purpose of making it possible to express it in scientific terms where necessary, but otherwise to express it in common language. I do not know whether my right hon. Friend would include those terms in his amendment, or whether he could, for example, omit the words "or other name descriptive of the true nature," inserting in their stead "so far as possible in common terms comprehensible to the general public."

**Mr. E. Brown:** I have no desire except to serve the purposes of the Committee. I have based my draft on expert legal advice. The Committee knows perfectly well that, often, ideas have to be put in legislation in different terms from those in which they are commonly expressed, because of questions of legal draftsmanship. After listening to my hon. Friends, I am still of the opinion that my amendment does what the Committee desires. There are the two alternatives: you can use the accepted scientific term or, if not that, other terms which are descriptive of the true nature. I would ask my hon. Friends to look at the whole amendment. The hon. Member for Cambridge University (Professor Hill) has said that there are people who have made a fine art of mystification. There are also people who have made a fine art of simplification. Both are jargons, and the short headline may mislead even more than a long terminology. I will however make this offer to the Committee. If they will now accept the words I have suggested—for I am quite sure that they are drafted to do what we all intend—I will look at the matter again, in the light of this discussion, before the Report stage, and will discuss it with my hon. Friends with the intention of introducing at that stage, a phrase which will fit in with the Bill, will be legally construable, and which will do what we want. My hon. Friend has put his name to an amendment requiring a quantitative disclosure. It is true, as my hon. Friend the Member for West Wolverhampton (Sir R. Bird) has said, that a large number of firms now disclose quantities as well as qualities, but the first thing to be realised is that this Bill marks a very great advance. My advice is that it is far less important to know the quantities, than it is to know the qualities of the substances.

**Dr. Edith Summerskill:** May I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he has considered that if the quantities are not put in, the objects of this Bill may be defeated, by people who will say, "Now we have to put a prescription on the packets. Let us put an attractive looking prescription"? They may put twelve ingredients, but the quantities of the ingredients will be so small, that the cost will be minute and they will have no value to the patient at all. The whole purpose will be to defraud the public.

**Mr. E. Brown:** If the hon. Lady will pardon me, I was just coming to that very point. The hon. Lady always makes a succinct, and from her own point of view, effective, intervention in debate. I was coming to that point. It is one of the things that have given me some trouble. My inquiries lead me to believe that there is disclosure of quantity in about 7 per cent. of cases. I will go into the matter again before the report stage to see if I can meet the points put before me, on this as on the other point. I hope, therefore, that my hon. Friend will see his way to withdraw his amendment. Our aim is to see that disclosure is accurate on the one hand, and as comprehensible to the public as we can get it on the other.

**Mr. J. Griffiths:** In view of the right hon. Gentleman's remark, I beg to ask leave to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendments made:

In page 7, line 8, leave out "composition," and insert:

"accepted scientific name, or other name descriptive of the true nature." In line 8, after "or," insert "of each."—[*Mr. E. Brown.*]

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore:** I beg to move, in page 7, line 15, at the end, to insert:

"or (c) in a case where the substance is composed of a non-poisonous plant or plants or any part thereof a statement to that effect without describing the particular plant or part used in the preparation of the substance."

I feel that I should express, after listening to the debate, my appreciation of the sanity, if I might so put it, the amiability and the receptivity of the two Ministers responsible for handling this Bill. I want to disclose my position fully to the Committee. I am moving this amendment on behalf of all reputable herbalists, but particularly on behalf of that very highly respectable body known as the Society of Herbalists. I am not myself a patient of any herbalist and have very little contact with them, except that I have many friends who have been helped and have even had their lives preserved by the knowledge, capacity and beneficent activities of these herbalists. I have a list here of people whose happiness in life has been intensified and who have obtained relief by methods employed by the herbalists. To justify my arguments, I have a pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, and so fully alive are they to the value of these excellent people that the only advertisement published in this brochure is on behalf of the Society of Herbalists. That is a very striking testimonial to their work, and yet the Parliamentary Secretary, in her Second Reading speech, certainly gave the inference, maybe quite unintentionally, that there would be fraud in selling mixtures in which dandelion formed a part. In this brochure by the Ministry of Agriculture it is said that the dandelion is considerably used by many practising chemists. It seems to me there has been some lack of co-operation between the Ministry of Agriculture and my hon. Friend if it is suggested that, when used by a chemist dandelion seems to be good, but when used by a herbalist it seems



to be bad. There is something wrong about that to my mind. The object of this amendment is to render it unnecessary for herbalists to define on the label the component parts of their preparations. My right hon. Friend thinks that he has met this point. I believe he is satisfied that he has met it. But I have discussed the matter, as I know he has, with leading herbalists, and they are equally definite in the view that their work will be made practically impossible under the existing Bill plus my right hon. Friend's amendment. The reason why they regard this necessity to define each component part as impracticable is, I think, obvious. They say that many herbs are seasonal, and that when they are out of season others, which have the same result, must be used in their place. Also, certain herbs have to be imported and in these days it is not always possible to obtain some of them, and therefore, other herbs with a similar effect have to be used. It would, therefore, they say, be impossible to keep changing the specification on every label. They would have to keep running round like scalded cats following up their bottles all the time to fit the labels to the contents, or they would be open to a charge of fraud. I know that my right hon. Friend has expressed, and feels, a friendly attitude towards the work which herbalists have done, and that he does not seek to deprive them of the opportunity of continuing their work and benefiting humanity.

**Sir P. Hannon:** I associate myself with this amendment. All I want to know is whether my right hon. Friend the Minister is satisfied, after the discussions which have taken place with the Society of Herbalists, that protection will be given to those people, who have done so much beneficial work for so many years. . . . While I will never be a party to anything in the nature of wayside remedies or of interference with the profession of medicine, I think that these people should not be deprived of the opportunity of continuing to render service to humanity. If my right hon. Friend will tell us that in cases where a non-poisonous plant is not part of a prescription, these people will not be deprived of the privilege of presenting their remedies without having to disclose the ingredients, I think that will be satisfactory. If my right hon. Friend is satisfied that the Society of Herbalists are protected in connexion with the work they have been doing, I am satisfied.

**Dr. Summerskill:** I should like to oppose this amendment. I agree that there are reputable herbalists. It was unfortunate that witch-doctors should have been mentioned in the same speech as herbalists—I feel that the herbalists will not be too pleased about that. But I appeal to the mover of the amendment. The reputable herbalists should be only too pleased to disclose all the ingredients of the mixtures which they are selling to the public, in order that people may differentiate between them and the unscrupulous herbalists. I must say that the argument already put up by the non-scientific nominees of the herbalists—

**Sir T. Moore:** I am not a nominee of anyone except my constituents.

**Dr. Summerskill:** I beg the hon. and gallant Member's pardon, but I understood that he said he was speaking for the Society of Herbalists.

**Sir T. Moore:** On behalf of the Society of Herbalists.

**Sir P. Hannon:** I was not speaking on behalf of the herbalists, but on behalf of the people who have written to me saying that they have received magnificent help from herbalists.

**Dr. Summerskill:** I withdraw anything I have said about the supporters of this amendment. But anyone who calls himself a herbalist or who, under some other description, sells mixtures, should be only too pleased to disclose the prescription. I might illustrate this by what my medical colleague has said with reference to the first amendment. He reminded the House that there was a pill on the market, known to most of us, of which one of the chief constituents is soap. He said that if you put a prescription in English on the packet you will put "soap," instead of "saponis." Are the herbalists to put themselves in the position of selling pills without any prescription on them because they are afraid of doing so? If their rivals, the people who sell these pills, put "saponis" on the label, the people who buy the pills will soon know that it is soap. If the herbalist puts the whole prescription on his packet, he will soon be in an advantageous position if his concoction is more efficacious than the pill which contains only soap.

**Miss Horsbrugh:** I can reassure my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Ayr Burghs (Sir T. Moore) that the position of anyone who sells any mixture which he has sold before will be no different, except that he will be bound to put on the label a disclosure of its contents. There is no distinction between herbalists and anybody else.

**Sir T. Moore:** That is the whole point. It is difficult for the herbalists.

**Miss Horsbrugh:** I am coming to that. The Committee have made it very clear, in the discussion of the last amendment, that what they want is the clearest possible disclosure of the contents of these mixtures. It has been suggested that herbalists will find it more difficult, because they may not be able to get a particular ingredient. My hon. and gallant Friend pointed out that the ingredients were seasonal, or might have to be imported, but other people also may have to put into their remedies imported ingredients, and it is not always easy to get exactly what they want, especially during war-time. If these mixtures are made up to be sold, those making them up must know at the time what they contain, and the label must bear the names of the ingredients. If, at a later date, a further amount is to be made, and those ingredients are not available but others are used, there seems to be no reason why the other ingredients should not be named. This is no attack on herbalists. Many of us think that the more these herbs are known, the better it will be for the people of this country. They might find a difficulty, but the difficulty is for all and not for one particular class. Hon. Members would agree that it would be unfair to take one class of people who make these mixtures and leave them out of this provision for disclosure. Why should no disclosure be demanded in respect of a remedial pill made by a herbalist, or a blood pill, or a pill for boils because it was made up by one set of people, while a disclosure

was demanded in respect of a pill for, say, anæmia made up by another set of people? I cannot see any reason for this amendment. I cannot see, if non-poisonous plants have been used, what difficulty there can be in stating the names of such plants. All we ask in the Bill is that the name of the non-poisonous plant or plants should be given. . . . There is no need whatever for herbalists to go out of business simply because they have to state that certain bottles or tablets contain herbs, the names of which have to be given.

**Sir P. Hannon:** Does my hon. Friend realise the difficulty in which this would place some of the smaller herbalists throughout the country? I agree entirely with the Parliamentary Secretary that she has made a very fair statement of the case so far as the Society of Herbalists are concerned, but there are numbers of small people throughout the country who sell herbal preparations, many of whom perhaps do not know the scientific description of the medicine. What is to become of these people?

**Miss Horsbrugh:** I think that there will be no difficulty for these little people. They make up substances from certain herbs of which they know the names, and, if they do not know the ingredients, the very fact that they will have in future to state the ingredients will cause them to make the necessary inquiries. There is nothing against prescribing for a particular patient.

**Sir T. Moore:** In the circumstances, and as we have had an assurance from the Parliamentary Secretary that the position of the herbalist will be protected, I can see no reason for pressing the amendment, but I would like to know whether, if I withdraw the amendment, I shall be in any way prejudiced with regard to moving further amendments in my name on Clause 7, which have some slight bearing on the position.

**The Deputy Chairman:** If this amendment is negatived, I do not propose to call the other amendments.

Amendment negatived.

**Mr. Denville:** I beg to move, in page 7, line 18, at the end, to insert: "or to pastilles, lozenges, gums or tablets containing medicinal flavourings or other articles of confectionery not sold or recommended as a medicine."

The object of the amendment is to make clear beyond all doubt the position of the confectionery trade. It is felt that the wording of the Bill is not sufficiently strong to make it clear that the confectionery trade will not be affected in any shape or form. I have had certain information conveyed to me that the Ministry are firmly convinced that the confectionery trade will not be affected. . . . on such an assurance I would not propose to press the amendment.

**Mr. E. Brown:** My hon. Friend's amendment speaks of "articles of confectionery not sold or recommended as a medicine," and I can give him a full assurance on that point.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendments made:

In page 7, line 18, at the end insert:

"(2) In the preceding sub-section the expression 'container,' includes a wrapper."

In line 19, after "sells," insert "or supplies."—[Miss Horsbrugh.]

**Captain Elliston:** I beg to move, in page 7, line 29, to leave out "January," and to insert "July." The amendment requires very little explanation. It was hoped that this Bill would come into operation in January next, but it has been found that there are large stocks which cannot be disposed of by that time. I propose that the date be postponed from January until July of next year, in order to give a sufficient period for the disposal of goods.

**Mr. E. Brown:** My hon. Friend's amendment will make the period before the Bill comes into operation just under one year. I have pleasure in accepting it.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

### Clause 7.—(Restriction of Sale of Medicines by Unauthorised Persons)

**Miss Horsbrugh:** I beg to move, in page 8, line 6, after "Act," to insert:

"not being premises required to be registered by paragraph (g) of sub-section (1) of Section one of this Act."

This amendment is necessary to make it clear that premises registered are premises registered under the old registration and not the new registration. It is practically a drafting amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

**Captain Elliston:** I beg to move, in page 8, line 12, to leave out "or of a registered pharmacist." The inclusion of the words "or of a registered pharmacist" in the Bill seems to be due to a misunderstanding of the present situation. They contemplate a class of shop in which a full chemist's business is not carried on, but in which there is a pharmacy. There are some shops which, in the public interest, should not exist. A shop should either be an approved chemist's shop or not. Therefore, I move to omit these words. I trust that my right hon. Friend will meet me on this point.

Amendment agreed to.

**Miss Horsbrugh:** I beg to move, in page 8, line 23, after "(1)," to insert "or sub-section (2)." This amendment is designed to give apprentices and authorised sellers of poisons exactly the same rights as unqualified vendors in regard to the sale of herbal remedies and mineral waters, and is in the nature of a drafting amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

**Mr. E. Brown:** I beg to move, in page 8, line 28, after "thereof," to insert:



"or of a mixture the sole ingredients whereof are two or more such substances."

This amendment is consequent on our recent discussions with those who speak on behalf of the genuine herbalist. We found that there was one point of difficulty, and that was that the original Bill did not allow for two or more substances. I promised to meet them and this amendment will, I think show that I have understood their point.

Amendment agreed to.

Further amendment made: In page 8, line 31, after "(1)," to insert or sub-section (2).—[*Mr. E. Brown.*]

Motion made, and question proposed, "That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

**Mr. Woods:** There seems to be an impression that the specialist in herbalism will not be allowed to charge for prescribing. He has no objection to giving full details of what he prescribes but unless at the same time he has a shop, and sells through the ordinary channels, then he will be liable to prosecution. Some assurance is wanted that the better type of herbalist, who has built up a practice, should have an opportunity of getting remuneration other than what he receives for supplying herbs. Not having a shop, as is required by this clause, he is afraid he will be excluded from practising. . . . I would like to know whether his fears are justified or not.

**Lieut.-Colonel Sir Cuthbert Headlam:** I have had a good many letters from people who are actually receiving benefit from certain special medicines and who are afraid that if this Bill is passed into law, they will no longer be able to get those medicines in future. I would like an assurance from the Minister that people who are having treatment of this kind can continue to get it when this Bill is passed.

**Mr. E. Brown:** I have no doubt about it, but perhaps my hon. and gallant Friend will discuss the precise point with me later. If I see anything that ought to be put right, it will be put right, because it is not our intention at all to restrict the legitimate practice of herbalism, except in so far as it is affected by the disclosure clause.

**Mr. Gordon Macdonald:** The amendments which have been inserted to make the clause far more acceptable to herbalists. Have these amendments been inserted after consultation with herbalists?

**Mr. E. Brown:** Yes, Sir, we have had long consultations in order to meet the points which have been put to me, as very many interests and people are affected by this Bill. We have no desire whatever to interfere with the genuine operations of genuine herbalists. As the Committee knows, the Ministry is well aware of the value of herbs; an expert committee has just reported on herbs as medicines and drugs, and has recommended in the strongest possible terms that the collection of herbs should be encouraged as much as possible.

Question, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill," put, and agreed to.

### Clause 8.—(Defence to Charges under Two Preceding Sections)

Amendment made: In page 9, line 15, after "selling" insert "or supplying."—[*Mr. E. Brown.*]

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

### Clause 9.—(Repeal of Medicine Duties)

Motion made, and question proposed, "That the clause stand part of the Bill."

**Mr. Tinker:** In opening the Second Reading Debate, the Minister said that this clause was the heart of the Bill. The duties which are to be repealed by the clause are the Medicine Stamp Duty, which involves £800,000, and the Licence Duty, which involves £40,000. I take it that this money will go somewhere. Probably the manufacturer expects to get some of it by means of enhanced sales, probably the retailer expects to do well out of it for the same reason, and probably the consumers are expecting to get cheaper articles. I wonder whether this will be so or not? Information has been given to me that there may be some arrangement made between the manufacturers and those who buy the things from them that the value represented by the stamp duties should not go to the buyers or consumers, and that the whole thing will be so manipulated that the prices of the articles will not fall by the amount which the duties represent. I do not know whether I am correct in saying that or not, but if that be so, I want the Minister to make it known to the public and to the manufacturers that the repeal of these duties is meant largely to benefit the ordinary man in the street.

**Mr. Holmes:** I should like to give him an assurance with regard to the manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. At the present time, under the Prices of Goods Act, neither the manufacturer, wholesaler nor retailer can make more profit on any article than he made in August 1939. Therefore, if the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of medicines are to keep within the Act, they will have to pass on any saving they make as a result of the repeal of these duties.

**Mr. Benson:** I am not sure that the hon. Member for Leigh (*Mr. Tinker*) is asking for something that is possible, or that the Prices of Goods Act gives any real protection in this matter. Normally, articles which are sold in a shop are sold at prices which bear some relationship to their value and to the cost of production, but as everybody knows, patent medicines, which are so widely advertised, do not come within the category. The cost or production of patent medicines is a minute fraction of the selling price, and stuff that is sold at 1s. a bottle may contain material which probably cost one farthing a bottle to produce. There is an appalling discrepancy between the cost of production or value of the article and the selling price, and no guarantee that is made can give any adequate protection to the community. . . . How can any protection be given?

**Sir Francis Fremantle:** I want only to say a few words to express the view of those who, for many years, have pressed for the repeal of these Medicine Stamp Duties. . . . We agree to the passing of Clause 9 only on condition that other conditions are laid down for the complete and effective control of advertisements and the disclosure of the ingredients of medicines in order to give the public the truth, on which they can act or not as they please. . . . We feel that, when the purchase tax is removed, as presumably it will be removed to a large extent when the war is over, there will still be a case for the continued taxation of medicines, as originally intended by the Medicine Stamp Duties, not in the form of Medicine Stamp Duties, but in some other way, and perhaps by means of a partial remission only of the purchase tax.

**Mr. E. Brown:** Of course, when the repeal becomes effective it will be for the trade to justify themselves to the public. I have no doubt whatever that the very powerful intervention by the hon. Member for Leigh (*Mr. Tinker*) will make the public aware of the effects of the repeal of the Stamp Duty.

**Mr. J. Griffiths:** Do I gather from the Minister that it is for the trade to justify themselves to the public? Surely if taxation is remitted the trade should satisfy the Government that they are not still charging to the extent of that taxation?

**Mr. E. Brown:** I would point out to the hon. Member that, whereas the Revenue loses about £800,000 on this repeal the Chancellor has already clapped on £3,000,000 by way of purchase tax. My hon. Friend will see that the £3,000,000 which the trade have to bear is almost four times as much as they paid in medicine stamp duties. . . . The bulk of the representations made to me . . . have not been on the same lines as the argument of my hon. Friend the Member for Leigh. It has been the other way round, namely that unless some measure of control was introduced the country might be flooded with cheaper medicines.

Question, "That the clause stand part of the Bill," put, and agreed to.

### Clause 10.—(Interpretation)

Amendment made: In page 11, line 32, at the end, add:

"(3) In this section references to the sale of an article include references to the supply of an article as a sample for the purpose of inducing persons to buy by retail the substance of which the article consists or which it comprises."—[*Mr. E. Brown.*]

Clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 11 and 12 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

### New Clause.—(Enforcement by Food and Drugs Authorities)

A food and drugs authority within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, shall have power to enforce the provisions of sections three, four and six of this Act and, subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section five of this Act, to institute proceedings for a contravention of any of the provisions of those sections.—[*Mr. E. Brown.*]

Brought up, and read the first time.

**Mr. E. Brown:** I beg to move, "That the clause be read a second time." The Committee will see that there are two new clauses dealing with enforcement, the first standing in my name, and the second in the name of the Member for St. Albans (*Sir F. Fremantle*). . . . Part of the Bill would naturally fall to be enforced by the food and drug authorities, and the other part relates more to the professional and technical enforcement of the Bill. My hon. Friend's new clause deals with the second aspect, while my new clause deals with the former. . . . It is quite clear that when you come to the agreement which is the substance of Clause 7, between all the parties concerned, the enforcement must rest upon their shoulders. When it comes to a question of enforcing the rest of the Bill, there are two issues. First, there is the simpler one—that which would naturally fall to be enforced by those who have to deal with food and drugs. I think we ought to give power to these authorities to deal with issues of this nature, and therefore I move this New Clause. The Pharmaceutical Society, which has given some help in this matter, is a Statutory authority for certain purposes under the Act of 1852. They suggested they would be willing, in certain circumstances, to undertake the enforcement of their side of the Bill. I am discussing the question with those concerned, and I hope to be able to make a statement on the matter during the Report Stage. I hope, therefore, that my hon. Friend will not seek to move his new clause.

**Sir F. Fremantle:** I am very grateful to the Minister of Health for meeting us to the extent he has. I understand that if the conference with the Pharmaceutical Society is effective, then, by his new clause, within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act their inspectors, of whom there is a good supply, will be able to carry on duties which would otherwise fall upon a common informer. Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts do not act under the ordinary health authority, but, under the authority of the Standing Joint Committee of the Magistracy and the County Councils, through the police. The health officers take note of their work and have it reported to them, as it affects their work very considerably as regards adulteration of food, drugs, milk and so on. Consequently the inspectors in the different divisions of the country are doing work which will naturally enable them to carry on the work of this Measure. At the same time there is a great deal to be said for the work of inspection being carried on by the voluntary work of the Pharmaceutical Society, but I hope there will be some effective division, so that we shall not have each side leaving it to the other. I would therefore ask the Minister to keep a very careful eye himself upon the administration of the Act, because it is no use passing Acts which sound good on paper if they are not to be effectively enforced. . . . Perhaps the right hon. Gentleman will give an explanation why he leaves out Section 7 from the provisions of his clause. Otherwise the explanation that he has given enables us warmly to support it.



**Captain Elliston:** I hope I was right in believing that he intends between now and the Report stage to see whether he can so arrange that the enforcement of the Act shall be delegated to the Pharmaceutical Society. You have there an expert body with inspectors and all the machinery for proper and efficient enforcement of the Act. Should that scheme prove difficult or impossible, I appeal to him to amend his clause by making it a duty to enforce the Act, and not merely giving the power.

**Mr. E. Brown:** There are several kinds of enforcement wanted here. The first is of a scientific nature akin to that in the present Poisons Act, which has been entrusted by law to the Pharmaceutical Society. That will not conflict with the protection of the public under the Food and Drugs Act. The other kind of enforcement is not quite so simple. I left out Section 7 deliberately. That section, as I explained on Second Reading, embodies the terms of an agreement. There has been a change of front recently on the part of one party, and it would not be right to leave to the Pharmaceutical Society the supervision of co-operative societies, trade organisations and chemists. We shall therefore rely for the protection of the public on the machinery of the Food and Drugs Act and, for the enforcement of the rest of the Bill on the machinery of the other Acts.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clause read a second time, and added to the Bill.

### New Clause.—(Restriction on Proprietary Names)

No person shall sell or advertise under a fancy proprietary name any preparation having essentially the same composition as preparations listed in the current editions of the British Pharmacopoeia or of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.—[*Sir E. Graham-Little.*]  
Brought up and read the First time.

**Sir Ernest Graham-Little:** This new clause follows a recommendation made in the report of the Select Committee of 1914

"that fancy names for recognised drugs be subject to regulation." The origin of that recommendation was the mischief which has followed the circulation of names, which the committee call fancy names, but which are really trade names for simple drugs. These drugs are sold under fancy names to the public at prices very much in excess of the charges made for the drugs when sold under their proper names. Let me give instances. The drug known widely as aspirin is a chemical composition which has a well-defined and chemical name, acetylsalicylic acid. That is the proper name for the drug. The term "aspirin" has gained a wider acceptance, because it is much more simple to use. Its cost is 2½d. an ounce, but it is sold to the public under two widely advertised trade names at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 2d. an ounce respectively. . . . An important consideration is that drugs prescribed in the British Pharmacopoeia have to obey strict regulations defining composition, purity, and so on, but no such guarantee is required for products sold under fancy names. . . .

**Mr. Benson:** I am not quite certain about the scope of this new clause. . . . What I wish to know is how far his clause would go in preventing a manufacturing chemist who developed a new drug from giving it a name.

**Sir E. Graham-Little:** My point is that when a drug is included in the Pharmaceutical Codex it is a very well-known drug, and it is the misnaming of well-known drugs which I wish to prevent.

**Rear-Admiral Beamish:** I presume the reason why the principle of this clause has not been applied before is that it would have had such a serious effect upon the profits of the patent medicine trade, but that does not seem to be any sufficient reason for not taking action. The public have a right to be enlightened on these matters.

**Captain Sir Ian Fraser:** I would beg the Committee to consider the consequences of this new clause. . . . How can one possibly say which names, invented by manufacturers, it is true, in order to attract public custom, may or may not come to stand in the public mind for well-known articles, if they are appropriate names? Why should they be ruled out in favour of some unknown and unpronounceable names?

**Mr. Spens:** I would draw the attention of the Committee to my view that the proposed new clause, as drafted, would go a very long way to repeal the Trade Marks Act. People who market drugs and medicines in some way that has not been thought of before are entitled to give them a fancy name, to register them under that name and to adopt a trade mark in respect of them, so that they and they alone are allowed to sell them. If the editor of the British Pharmacopoeia should put a description of a particular compound into that very valuable book, the proposed new clause would declare that the persons who had the right to sell that drug under the fancy name should, thereafter, no longer be allowed to sell it under that name. That . . . raises a very big question of principle which, I respectfully submit, cannot be made part of the law of the land by a small clause added to a Bill at the end of the Committee stage.

**Mr. E. Brown:** I had proposed to point out to the Committee that this clause went a very long way. I told the House on Second Reading that one of my difficulties was not that people wanted the Bill to do less, but that they wanted it to do a great deal more. This innocent looking proposal would make this Measure into a new Bill. . . . I advise the Committee not to accept the proposed new clause. Not only does it not do what has been suggested, but it would be extremely difficult to enforce in its present technical terms.

Motion and clause, by leave, withdrawn.

### New Clause.—(Restriction on Distribution of New Proprietary Medicines)

No person other than a person authorised under Sub-section (1) of Section seven shall sell any article comprising a substance recommended as a medicine under a proprietary designation unless it was, at the

time of the passing of this Act, being sold under that designation.—[*Sir Dymoke White.*]

Brought up, and read the First time.

**Sir Dymoke White:** I beg to move, "That the clause be read a Second time." I should like to explain my position in this matter. I have been asked to represent the views of the organised retail chemists, both independent and company chemists, numbering over 10,000 men. I occupy no official position in any business connected therewith, although, like other hon. Members possibly, I may hold shares in some public companies connected with company chemists. I wonder whether the Committee appreciate that the repeal of the medicine duties widened the channels of distribution by the reduction in the price, at least by the amount of the duty, and I daresay by very much more by the making up of what are known as small packs. This practice will make available in the small shops and in chain stores a vast deal more patent medicine stocks than have been available in the past. I happen to know that manufacturers are ready to flood these chain stores with smaller packs. This is sure to lead to an increase in self-medication on the part of the public—call it self-doctoring, if you like—which must militate against the public health. This proposed new clause seeks to narrow the channels of distribution of new proprietary medicines. We are not concerned with proprietary medicines in existence at the moment. It would do so by restricting the sale by retail to persons authorised under sub-section (1) of clause 7 of the Bill. The proposal does not interfere in any way with the existing interests of manufacturers or distributors of proprietary medicines on the market at the present time. I want to make that quite clear. The Committee will appreciate that the widening of the distribution under this Bill which I mentioned just now, will cause a certain loss to the chemist which in some small way will be offset by this new clause. However, my main point is not that, but is that by limiting the sale of these new patent medicines to chemists only, the public will benefit by the advice of the chemist, who will know all about the ingredients, because they will be stated on the label, and who may be in a position to help the customer. You may ask why. The answer is because the chemist undergoes a long training of apprenticeship, he passes a stiff examination, both a practical one and a *viva voce*—and the latter is a very severe form of examination as I know from experience myself, having been through it—and he is constantly handling the drugs from day to day in the ordinary course of his work. So by his knowledge, gained by training and experience I suggest that he is in a far better position to act as an efficient guide to a prospective buyer than the man behind any other counter in the world.

**Mr. Spens:** I must, of course, inform the Committee that of late months I have been advising some of the trade interests concerned in the arrangements which have resulted in this Bill, and I think everybody in the country is satisfied that we have got rid of the extremely confused situation arising out of the old medicine stamp duty. The arrangements have been, I should have thought, quite definitely a bargain between certain trade interests, and I was absolutely amazed when I received circular and later saw this amendment on the Order Paper. I have never said this in public, but I am going to say it now, because I think it is well that the public should hear it. I personally have always felt that there be any deception of the public in the sale of patent medicines, the deception is made all the greater and all the easier when they are so from chemists' shops, because I think a great many of the public believe when they see a medicine in a chemist's shop, that it must be perfect all right because the chemist puts it in his window. A chemist is like every other human being. I am perfectly certain he does not sell stuff which he believes is injurious to the public, but I am equally certain that when he gets something which is innocent and will do no harm—and may do some people good—and on which, in addition, he gets a good profit, he will sell it, as anybody else in the country would. I say quite frankly to the Committee that if this amendment or any other amendment like it is accepted, the whole of the trouble which we know has been going on for all these years over the medicine stamp duty, and which we hoped had last been done away with by means of a settlement reasonable to everybody concerned, will simply break out again. I hope the Committee will not have anything to do with this amendment.

**Sir I. Fraser:** The hon. Gentleman who moved this new clause made the point that chemists have to go through a most elaborate training under the body which rules the conduct of the chemist as a profession, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the body which conducts the elaborate written and *viva voce* examinations to which my hon. Friend referred, the body which has statutory powers under the Food and Drugs Act, which is the guiding body in the chemists' profession and which is a party to this agreement. They do not associate themselves with a hon. Friend opposite. . . . It is, on the other hand, the other society, the National Pharmaceutical Union, a business interests society, for which I speak. He will not mind my making that quite clear. All those groups were together in the agreement which has been explained to the House, all the interested bodies disclosed to the House what their interest was, and, as my hon. and learned Friend the Member for Ashford (Mr. Spens) has pointed out, this new clause, far from being necessary to compensate the chemists, is now put forward by some of the chemists as if they had no compensation at all. The truth is this: The Select Committee of 1936 proposed no compensation to the chemists; let them remember that it was upon that basis that the first proposal was brought to this House and that the Select Committee said:

"We are not impressed with the view that the chemist in his shop protects the public when he sells them a drug"—a proprietary medicine.

"We are not impressed"—says the Committee—

"and we do not think this long-standing privilege of the chemist should be maintained in the public interest."



spite of that, the Chancellor, the Minister of Health, this House and all the trade interests concerned sat down at a table with the chemists and have come to an arrangement under clause 7 which does in fact compensate them, and which they, until the eleventh hour, agreed did compensate them. Then my hon. Friend comes here—no doubt he has been misinformed on the matter—and says, "There is no compensation, so let us put this innocent little clause in at the end, and all will be well." The fact is that this is a last-minute attempt to avoid the consequence of an agreement properly and honourably entered into by all these people, and I hope the Committee will recognise it as such and will reject this new clause. May I add one other small but very practical point? If the clause was incorporated in the Bill, the manufacturer, whenever he made up packages for his customers, would have to take care that medicines which were in existence before this Act was passed were put into one parcel, and medicines which were brought out after this Act was passed into another parcel, and there are 150,000 licensed sellers of medicines in this country. It would be impracticable for the manufacturer to do this. Far be it from me to say that the manufacturers would not welcome this. Does the Committee realise what it proposes? It proposes to give a monopoly to the present manufacturers, who, many Members of the House think, have got very good businesses, to go on trading without any possibility of competition whatever in the general market. There may be many manufacturers who would welcome it, but speaking for them, as I indicated to the Committee at I was, we would not dare to come to the House and ask for such a monopoly. It would be contrary to British tradition and contrary to the public interest to grant it.

**Sir D. White:** On a point of personal explanation. I wish to make quite clear—I thought I had done so—that I was covering new ground, said that this suggestion applied to new medicines entirely, and that it was nothing to do with the agreement in the past. I maintain that that suggestion was made in good faith, and also to emphasise to the Committee and the country as a whole my opinion, and the opinion of those whom I represent, that chemists have a function to perform and that some of those functions have been taken away from them over a series of years. I have said nothing about this deal around the table. I was speaking of the future entirely.

**Mr. Mander:** One would almost think from some of the speeches in the last few minutes, that this was a Measure from the Church Assembly, which we must either accept or reject, but must not amend, that it is a bargain which is sacrosanct. As an entirely free Member, I know of no bargain. We ought to look at this Measure on its merits, regardless of what any interests outside have had to do. On the merits of the clause itself, I have had a number of representations during the last day or so from chemists in my constituency who are very much interested in favour of this proposal. I confess I have not made any profound study of the situation myself, but I certainly feel, in view of what my hon. Friend has said, and in the light of the obvious demand from certain sections of the public, that the matter ought to be carefully considered by the Ministry of Health. The Minister ought to give effective reasons why this new clause should not be adopted.

**Mr. E. Brown:** I can say at once that I cannot ask the Committee to accept this new clause. If accepted, it would destroy what has been a very hard, detailed and successful work to bring to fruition agreement on one of the most contentious of all subjects raised in the last quarter of a century. . . . I say at once that I cannot advise the Committee to accept the new clause. What does it do? It enlarges what is the privilege under the Bill to the chemists. Over so wide a range of interests, so large a measure of agreement had been reached on the basis that the privilege that the chemists had had without tax in legislation should be continued by that agreement, and by the assent of Parliament. The first effect of this clause would be greatly to enlarge that privilege. That is the first major argument I give to the House. When people talk about the National Pharmaceutical Union it might be assumed that they speak for the whole of the chemists. That is not so. There are two bodies, one of them a great professional body, the Pharmaceutical Society, who were a party to all the discussions, professional discussions. There has been no last minute going back on their agreement on their part. I wish to make that clear. This clause would widen the privilege and, I have no doubt whatever, would destroy what was the agreed basis of this Measure, on which the Bill has, with amity, proceeded so far with the good will of the House. There is one other thing. Hon. Members who look at this issue will realise that we are making a very big move in this contentious subject. We have done it because Members have regard to the past.

With regard to the future, we shall have to see how this Act works out and, in the light of that, see what other steps are required for the public health. I explained, on Second Reading, that clause 7 of the Bill could be justified on the ground that on the whole it was better to maintain the privilege the chemists had. I cannot add to that.

Question, "That the clause be read a second time," put, and negatived. Schedule agreed to.

Bill reported, with amendments; as amended, to be considered upon the next sitting day, and to be printed.

**THE BEST ASPIRIN TABLET.**—"I remember strolling one day from the bacteriology department of a big works into the manager's lavatory to find nearly all the important members of the tablet-pressing department grinding up tablets of aspirin made by rival firms to see how they 'took up' in water compared with the firm's own tablet. It was clear that things weren't going well. The firm's tablet refused to take up. 'Dash it all,' said the managing director, 'our tablet must be the best—We make it.' I don't know how it all ended; I left the firm shortly afterwards."—"Peripatetic Correspondent" in "The Lancet."

## PERSONALITIES

**MR. R. MACDONALD MURRAY** (secretary, Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) contributed a letter to the July 15 issue of the "Northern Echo," Darlington, in which he pointed out that the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill was a measure that chemists had been compelled to accept "at the pistol-point"

**MR. ARTHUR W. BAYLEY, M.P.S.,** senior pharmacist, Brighton Municipal Hospital, retired recently on reaching his sixty-fifth birthday. The occasion was taken to present him with a cheque from the combined staffs of the hospital and the Elm Grove Home. Dr. S. J. Firth (medical superintendent), who made the presentation, remarked that during his twenty-eight years of service Mr. Bayley had never for a single day been absent from duty on account of sickness.

## MARRIAGES

**DOYLE—BALL.**—At St. Edward's R.C. Church, Darwen, on July 19, Peter Doyle, M.P.S., 53 Duckworth Street, Darwen, to Winifred Ball.

**SMITH—CAMPBELL.**—At the Church of St. Mary Immaculate, Pollokshaws, Glasgow, on July 2, Iain Alasdair Cameron Smith, B.Sc., Ph.C., South Waterlands, Dunlop, to Patricia Campbell.

**MR. E. WATLOCK ALLEN** (a director, Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.) and **MRS. ALLEN** celebrated their golden wedding on July 16. Mr. Allen joined Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons in September 1886, after two years with May, Roberts & Co. He became a partner in January 1891, and has been a director of the company since its incorporation. He is now living at Southbourne, Bournemouth, with his wife, formerly Miss Edith I. Fry, Ipswich.

## DEATHS

**CURTIS.**—As a result of enemy action, recently, Mr. Fred William Curtis, M.P.S., Hull, aged twenty-five. Mr. Curtis, who was educated at Hull Technical College and became a leading member of the local Students' Association, met his death while acting as a member of a first-aid party.

**LAWSON.**—At The Poplars, Hatfield, on July 15, Mr. John Lawson, M.P.S., for nearly half a century the greatly esteemed friend and representative of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh and London. Mr. Lawson passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1901.

**MITCHELL.**—At Friston Down, near Eastbourne, on July 22, Mr. Harold John Mitchell, formerly president of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., aged sixty-four.

## TRADE NOTES

**VOLUNTARY LIMITATION SUGGESTED.**—Limiting sales of Glucodin to purchasers who need it for its well-defined medicinal purposes is urged by the makers, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. Orders for display parcels should be sent direct to Greenford, giving the wholesaler's name.

**DRUGS FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.**—Inquiries for raw materials for the pharmaceutical and chemical industries from the Dutch East Indies, including Java and Sumatra medicinal herbs, roots and leaves, cinchona bark, essential oils, etc., are invited by R. de Gorter, 26 Tanah Abang Flatgeb, Batavia C., Java, Dutch East Indies.

**ORDERS TAKEN IN ROTATION.**—All orders for Macleans Peroxide Tooth Paste are being taken in strict rotation and supplies in execution of orders already received are being forwarded at the earliest opportunity. Adequate stocks of Macleans peroxide solid dentifrice and tooth powder are available for immediate delivery, state the makers, Macleans, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

**A LOTION FOR SCABIES.**—Rotenone lotion, B.D.H., has been introduced by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1. The preparation is a non-oily, mucilaginous preparation containing 2 per cent. of rotenone. It is intended to be applied to the body twice daily, and the treatment is suitable for both adults and children. The product is issued in bottles of 4 fl. oz. and 16 fl. oz.

**NEW TERMS.**—A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., announce that on and after July 21 their trade terms will be: List prices, less 10 per cent. from invoice on minimum quantity parcel of £2 (net thirty days). No cash settlement discount will be allowed, but orders to the value of £1 and over will be delivered carriage paid. Lactol biscuits will be increased from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per packet. Trade price: 10s. 2d. per doz., less 10 per cent. if included in a £2 minimum quantity parcel.

**WAR-TIME MARKET NEWS.**—Under this heading a number of manufacturers are making special announcements. Rheumief hydropathic pad is the subject of a notice by the HEALTH CENTRE, Matlock. Own-name and stock labels for toilet preparations are a speciality of WILLIAM SESSIONS, LTD., York. ASTRIN BROS., LTD., Stafford House, King William Street, London, E.C.4, invite inquiries for medicinal herbs and drugs. BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO., LTD., Eagle Laboratories, Lower Broughton, Manchester, assure customers that every effort is being made to supply their requirements with the minimum of delay. THOMAS WAIDE & SONS, LTD., Leeds, announce they are to use one of the spaces on this page for special announcements. Quotations and samples of various ointments will be sent on request by C. A. STOKES & CO., LTD., Bristol, 1. Inquiries regarding No. 4711 Eau de Cologne and other well-known products which are made in England should be sent to R. J. REUTER CO., LTD., Slough, Bucks. A message of gratitude to all their friends is sent by BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD., 14 Archway Road, Highgate, London, N.19, and BROOKS & WARBURTON, LTD., 232 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, offer immediate delivery from stock of Steepem medicinal peat for tired feet and other complaints.





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**PARLIAMENTARY NEWS**

**Pharmacy and Medicines Bill.**—Report of the two days' debate on the Committee stage of this Bill is published on pp. 38 to 45.

**Synthetic Vitamin Supplies.**—Mr. Mander asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food on July 16 into what form of food the minimum daily requirements of the most important vitamins and minerals were being introduced; whether he was aware that the United States was anxious to send synthetic vitamins occupying negligible shipping space; and whether advantage would be taken of this offer. The reply, given by Major Lloyd George, stated that steps were being taken to obtain from the United States of America such quantities of vitamin as the Minister was advised were desirable to supplement amounts available in the form of natural foods. Medical and scientific advisers considered that the only mineral deficiency to be feared under war-time conditions was in respect to calcium, and recommendations were under consideration.

**Medicinal Herbs.**—Mr. Parker asked the right hon. and gallant Member for Rye, as representing the Forestry Commissioners, on July 8, why the Forestry Commission did not concern itself to offer to produce such medicinal herbs as it was able to produce, after it had been warned two years ago that there was a shortage; and whether he would now offer the services of the Forestry Commission to assist the Ministry of Health in this matter as one of national as well as of departmental concern?

**Sir G. Courthope:** The Minister of Health has had the question of supply of medicinal herbs continuously under review. Steps have been taken, in collaboration with the manufacturers of pharmaceutical products and growers, to encourage the cultivation of medicinal herbs and the Vegetable Drugs Committee was appointed in March last. . . . The Forestry Commissioners are prepared to assist the Ministry of Health if they can.

**War Office Pharmacists.**—Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Secretary of State for War on July 17 whether he was aware that a committee, in December 1921 had recommended that a pharmacist of commissioned rank not lower than that of captain should be appointed at the War Office to act in an advisory and inspectorial capacity; that this recommendation had not been put into operation; and whether, as the need for such advice has increased with the advance of the science of pharmacy since the date of the report, he would now take steps to make such an appointment.

**Captain Margesson:** Two highly qualified civilian pharmacists have been employed at the War Office in an advisory and inspectorial capacity for a number of years, and an additional seven qualified pharmacists have been employed in a similar capacity since the outbreak of war. I am satisfied that all the necessary advice and inspection on this subject are available under the present arrangements.

**Rationed Goods to Small Shopkeepers.**—Mr. Sutcliffe asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food on July 17 whether he was aware that certain local food officers were issuing notices informing individual shopkeepers with less than twenty-five customers that rationed goods would not be distributed to them; whether this was the correct method of notification; whether the customers were to be told; and whether any official announcement had been made?

**Major Lloyd George:** Yes, Sir, whenever a retailer does not secure a minimum of twenty-five registrations for any rationed food the appropriate food executive officer, after notification to the retailer, has been instructed to invite the consumers concerned to register with another retailer. In rural districts the food executive officer has, however, authority in exceptional cases to accept less than twenty-five registrations if he is satisfied that only by this means will certain members of the public be able to obtain supplies. . . . A general Press announcement on these lines was issued on July 4. . . . It will involve twenty-five registrations, which means at most six families. It means twenty-five books, not twenty-five families. . . . The question of hardship has been mentioned, and let me give one example: that of sugar. The gross profit to a shopkeeper selling sugar to twenty-five people is about 7d. a week.

**Closed on Saturdays.**—Advertisers and subscribers are reminded that owing to war conditions the Head Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, is closed on Saturdays until further notice. All urgent instructions relating to advertising and subscriptions should be sent to the C. & D., c/o The Pitman Press, Bath, Somerset.



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### The Pharmacy Bill and its Amendments

FROM the report of the debates published elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that the Committee stage of the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill did not result in any startling changes. Though a number of amendments had been put down some were withdrawn and several of those which were passed were concerned with the rafting of the Bill. An instance of this latter form of change was the amendment proposed by the Under-Secretary for the Home Office in regard to Clause 1 (1) (a). It was considered that the revised wording more nearly met the intentions of the various bodies concerned than that originally included in the Bill. It should be noted that whereas the "predominant part" of a business might be interpreted as anything in excess of 50 per cent. of the business, the intention of the parties was that the sale of drugs should consist only of a very small part of the total turnover. Retail chemists will read with interest the amendment moved by Captain Elliston and subsequently agreed to, by which the word "compounded" is used in place of "dispensed" in Clause 1 (1) (d). It was explained by Mr. Peake that the word "dispensed" means supplying on order in accordance with a prescription given by a registered medical practitioner as explained in Clause 1 (10) of the Bill. The effect of the amendment is to make it unlawful for any medicine to be compounded in branch business belonging to chemists unless there is a pharmacist there.

### Advertising Clauses Unchanged

A lengthy discussion took place on the clauses relating to advertising, but this resulted in no alteration to the original proposals. Among those who spoke while this part of the Bill was under discussion was Dr. Russell Thomas, who, while welcoming the interference of Parliament, considered that Clause 3 (dealing with diseases) would have not the slightest effect on the advertising of patent medicines. He cited such diseases as locomotor ataxy, diabetes, glaucoma and others, and pointed out that a person might be suffering from one of these diseases but that it might be a considerable time, in fact some years, before he must seek medical advice. Meantime the patient believes he suffers from various minor symptoms which can be quite easily cured by advertised remedies.

When proceedings were opened on the following day, two amendments were moved by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Miss Horsbrugh), one dealing with the sending out of samples for the purpose of inducing persons to buy by retail, the other to ensure that the disclosure of the composition of the medicine is printed on the label affixed to the container and not merely on a superficial wrapper. Following the adoption of both amendments there were a number of others down for consideration dealing with the manner in which the composition of the ingredients

was to be disclosed on the label. Eventually these were all withdrawn with the exception of that proposed by the Minister of Health (Mr. Ernest Brown), who suggested that omitting the word "composition" and inserting "accepted scientific name or other name descriptive of the true nature" would make the matter more precise. He pointed out the complications that would ensue if, for example, it was said that the names were to be in English, and in response to a question as to what authority was to decide on the "accepted scientific name" he pointed out that under the Act of 1852 an authority for this purpose would be the Pharmaceutical Society. Professor A. V. Hill drew attention to the fact that the amendment did not suggest a quantitative composition and cited an interesting example in support of his argument, but the Minister of Health considered it was far less important "to know the quantities than to know the qualities of the substances." [But see Late News in Coloured Supplement.] An amendment moved on behalf of herbalists to render it unnecessary for them to define on the label the component parts of their preparations was negatived, Miss Horsbrugh stating that she could not see any reason for the amendment or for making any distinction between one set of people and another. She saw no reason for herbalists to go out of business simply because they have to state that certain bottles or tablets contain herbs, the names of which have to be given. An amendment by Mr. Denville to make clear the position of the confectionery trade was withdrawn after discussion.

### "Disclosure" Deferred

A matter of considerable importance to all manufacturers of proprietary medicines was the subject of an amendment by Captain Elliston to the effect that the clause relating to disclosure of composition should not come into operation until July 1942, instead of January, as originally proposed. This was agreed to without discussion, as was a drafting amendment by Miss Horsbrugh to make it clear that in Clause 7 (2) (b) the premises concerned are those under the old registration and not the new registration. In respect of the same clause, however, Captain Elliston moved the omission of the words "or of a registered pharmacist." He suggested that these words had been inserted due to a misunderstanding of the present situation, but in our view this does place some restriction on a chemist and druggist, who is not, or does not wish to be, an authorised seller of poisons, if he is not in business at the present time. Arising out of discussions with certain bodies the Minister of Health moved an amendment which concerns herbalists, as the original Bill did not allow in Clause 7 (4) (a) for an article to consist of two or more substances. A new clause, moved by Mr. Ernest Brown, and accepted, related to enforcement of certain clauses by the Food and Drugs authorities. The clause reads as follows:—

"A Food and Drugs authority within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, shall have power to enforce the provisions of Sections 3, 4 and 6 of this Act and subject to the provisions of Subsection (4) of Section 5 of this Act to institute proceedings for a contravention of any of the provisions of these Sections."

Another new clause was moved by Sir Ernest Graham-Little, to the effect that:—

"No person shall sell or advertise under a fancy proprietary name any preparation having essentially the same composition as preparations listed in the current editions of the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex."

Following an interesting debate the motion was withdrawn.

The final stage in the proceedings, apart from the Schedule, which was agreed to, was a new clause introduced by Sir Dymoke White, who stated that he represented the views of the organised retail chemists, both independent and company, numbering over 10,000. The clause reads as follows:—

"No person other than a person authorised under subsection (1) of Section 7 shall sell any article comprising a substance recommended as a medicine under a proprietary designation unless it was, at the time of the passing of this Act, being sold under that designation."

### "Agreement" Kills Amendment

An illuminating discussion took place on this proposal and it will be read by chemists with considerable interest. Mr. Spens, who stated that he had been advising some of the trade interests in regard to the Bill, described himself as amazed when he saw the amendment on the Order Paper as he thought quite definitely a bargain had been made between certain trade interests. Sir Ian Fraser also contributed in no small measure to the discussion. He mentioned that the Pharmaceutical Society were a party to the agreement which had been arrived at and they did not associate themselves with the motion put forward. The National Pharmaceutical Union, he said, were the business-interests society for which Sir Dymoke White was speaking. [It is interesting to note that on the occasion of the



Second Reading of the Bill Sir Ian explained that he was a director of a small private company in South Africa, which is a subsidiary of one of the larger manufacturers of medicines in this country.] Continuing, he said, "All these groups were together in the agreement which has been explained to the House; all the interested parties disclosed to the House what that interest was . . . this new clause, far from being necessary to compensate the chemists, is now put forward by some of the chemists as if they had had no compensation at all." The view of the Minister of Health was that he could not advise the Committee to accept the new clause, which would enlarge the privilege of chemists under the Bill. The clause was negated and the Bill, as amended, is to be read a third time during this week.

There has been much comment in various quarters regarding the way in which this Bill is being hurried through Parliament. It is true that the underlying principles of the various sections were under discussion for a considerable period but the haste with which the Bill itself is being passed through all its stages without full opportunity of discussion by those principally affected merits condemnation. Amendment of the 1933 Pharmacy Act has been the subject of negotiations for some years, the matter of control of advertising was attempted in legislation in 1936, while the repeal of the stamp duties was first mooted officially in 1939, yet this Bill has been dealt with in the House of Commons in all its stages of parliamentary procedure in the course of about three weeks. The only part of the Bill which is immediately influenced by the effluxion of time is that relating to the repeal of the medicine stamp duties. The negotiations leading up to their repeal have been conducted in secret and apparently the amendment suggested by Sir Dymoke White is the outcome of the discussion at the Executive meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union on June 17 (see *C. & D.*, July 5, p. 5). The National Pharmaceutical Union considered the clause requiring compulsory disclosure of formulas affected the understanding that had been arrived at between the various parties concerned. It seems to us that with the repeal it was inevitable that secret remedies should be terminated. We think the trade should have been kept informed of the state of the negotiations and that the N.P.U. should not have come to an agreement with any other body without first giving its members full opportunity for discussing the terms of any proposals. It is obvious that when a Bill has got so far as the Committee stage the chances of incorporating such a drastic amendment as that proposed are exceedingly remote. In regard to the amendment of the law relating to co-operative societies and the 1933 Pharmacy Act, it seems a great pity that the whole question should not have been more fully and more intelligently ventilated in Parliament and in particular that the letter which the Secretary of State for Home Affairs wrote to the Pharmaceutical Society (see *C. & D.*, May 10, p. 289) should not have been made public. It is conceivable that, had such procedure been followed, the Bill might have undergone considerable modification in the course of its progress through the Second Reading and Committee.

## John Rutherford Hill

IN 1886 John Rutherford Hill found his life-work as resident secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society a task that was to absorb most, though not all, of his abundant energy. His great compatriot, Thomas Carlyle, had written of the man who has found his life-work: "Let him ask no other blessedness." From the day of his appointment to the end of his long life Mr. Hill remained the loyal, selfless servant and friend of the community to which he belonged. Like most men of strong character, he had reserves in conversation; and there must have been few who ventured to ask him whether he would have preferred other outlets for his many gifts, or who attempted to appraise the theological studies which he turned to excellent account in another sphere. Dr. J. F. Tocher aptly said, at the dinner held in 1936 in celebration of Mr. Hill's official jubilee, that he "could have filled many high posts with distinction . . . but he chose his rôle and stuck to it." As most British pharmacists are aware, the expert evidence given by him before various parliamentary and other committees has been of untold value in placing the work of pharmacy in proper perspective.

Mr. Hill's association with the British Pharmaceutical Conference was almost, if not quite, as long and unbroken as his work for the Pharmaceutical Society. At the annual meetings of the Society—all of which since 1886, he told us, he had attended—he was seen but not heard: at the meetings of the Conference his contribution to the proceedings of the Science Section were frequent and to the point. It was not to be expected that he could find much time for original research. His extempore remarks during the discussion were thus the more significant as proofs of a well-furnished memory. Chairmanship of the Conference in 1938 and 1939 was a fitting recognition of his disinterested support. Those who shared his botanising expeditions from Edinburgh will remember the care with which he drew up reports for the technical Press.

On at least two occasions Mr. Hill was the subject of a cartoon in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Just before the jubilee of the North British Branch of the Society was celebrated in Edinburgh in 1901 the late Fred Reynolds represented him as a robust terrier, an included in the descriptive text a quatrain from Burns, beginning "He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke." "Gash" is defined in the Shorter Oxford Dictionary as (1) sagacious, (2) wise-looking, (3) well-dressed—all of them appropriate meanings in this case. The year of his secretarial jubilee, 1936, was also that of his retirement: in it issue of June 13 in that year the *C. & D.* published an adaptation of "Dropping the Pilot," a "Punch" cartoon first used on the occasion of Bismarck's exit in 1890. When the Conference met at Bournemouth a few weeks later, a copy of this cartoon was posted up by unknown hands in the lounge of the hotel used as the Conference headquarters; and by a happy coincidence the grant of his distinction as an Officer of the Order of the British Empire appeared in the Press during the same week.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

EMPHATIC protests against the legalising of stores to sell drugs were made on July 18 at the monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, which decided to draw up a scheme for presentation to the Government with a view to having chemists protected. It was emphasised that it was a great hardship on young men having to study for years to pass stiff examinations only to find that a great deal of their livelihood was being taken from them.

The discussion arose following the announcement of measures taken in England to allow stores to sell drugs without having qualified chemists employed.

MR. JAMES McDOWELL said shops all over the place were being allowed to sell patent medicines, and some of them had everything pharmaceutical with the exception of poisons and prescriptions. Pharmaceutical chemists should have the protection of the entire sale of drugs.

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. J. Glendinning) said they never got a straightforward prescription; they were all patent medicines. There would be no place for pharmacists if things went on the way they were doing, and they would have to make a strenuous fight if they wanted to better their position. It was stated that in Germany and France no drug was allowed to be sold except by a qualified chemist.

MR. WALTER C. TATE said if the present trend continued there would be no need to have the syllabus for drugs for their examinations. The whole curriculum would have to be revised, and students would only have to learn about poisons.

MR. J. T. NICHOLL said the Government required a service for dispensing, but the ordinary chemist couldn't keep his business open for that alone and in the interests of the community it was necessary that protection should be given.

MR. H. F. MOORE said it would appear that in a few years there would be a State medical service. Chemists would not be wanted except for medical prescriptions.

MR. McDOWELL.—It would have been here but for the war.

THE PRESIDENT asked why a student should break his heart over

examinations if passing was not going to be any good to him. Why did the Government insist on examinations if qualified men were not going to be supported?

MR. J. E. CONNOR said in England one often found a tobacconist or chemist shop run as one undertaking. That should not be, and it had been caused by the competition from drug stores. In a few years there would be in a similar position in Northern Ireland if steps were not so taken to prevent it.

MR. MOORE said Eire was keeping the standard of pharmacy very high. In every country in the world except Britain a chemist could get a commission in the Army Medical Corps. In Eire a chemist on joining the Army was given the rank of lieutenant, but in Britain they were only "comm-sergeants."

THE SECRETARY (Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick) said one of their members who had joined the Army, but not as a chemist, was now a Major.

MR. TATE said non-chemists in England were allowed to sell drugs on in unopened packets. That seemed to be the thin end of the wedge, and it would appear that they would soon be able to dispense prescriptions which did not contain poisons.

THE PRESIDENT said they wanted bogus limited companies put out of action. They might not be able to interfere with existing interests, but they did not want those interests expanded, and wished to protect the chemists of the future. They had a monopoly of dispensing, but that did not give them a proper livelihood.

It was unanimously agreed to formulate a scheme for presentation to the Government.

The certificates of the following fifteen new licentiates who had passed their final examination were sealed: J. Bell, W. W. Burns, W. Dinsmore, J. A. Emerson, K. N. Emery, J. H. Faulkner, J. G. Foley, B. A. Laver, M. C. Mooney, J. G. McCluskey, J. McCollum, T. A. MacKenzie, G. MacManus, M. E. O'Hare, W. J. Taylor.

Mr. James McDowell was given a cordial welcome after his illness.



## THE LATE MR. J. RUTHERFORD HILL, O.B.E., Ph.C.

We much regret to announce that the death occurred on July 17, at his home, "St. Faithes," Balerno, Midlothian, of Mr. John Rutherford Hill, O.B.E., Ph.C., for over fifty years resident secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, aged eighty-four. Mr. Rutherford Hill, one of the best-known and highly respected pharmacists in the British Empire, was apprenticed at Jedburgh and qualified in 1878, passing the Major three years later. He became the first principal of the School of Pharmacy in Edinburgh Royal Dispensary and a lecturer in materia medica at the Edinburgh School of Medicine prior to his appointment in 1886 as resident secretary in Scotland for the Pharmaceutical Society, a position he held until 1936. During those years Mr. Hill's life is a record of service on behalf of the pharmaceutical and medical professions and in public service. His outstanding abilities have been specially recognised by pharmacists on two occasions. In 1920 a distinguished company entertained him at a complimentary dinner and presented him with his portrait in oils, a piece of silver plate and Treasury bonds to the value of £1,800, while in 1936 on the completion of his fifty years' service as resident secretary he was again entertained and presented with an honorarium subscribed for by friends in all parts of the country. A tribute to Mr. Hill's work for pharmacy was his election to the chairmanship of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1937-38 and 1938-39. The interest which Mr. Hill took in the youth of Edinburgh was chiefly connected with his association with the United Free Church, of which he was a prominent member. For about fifty-three years he carried on a "children's church" in connexion with St. Bernard's (U.F.) Church.

The funeral took place on July 19 at the Crematorium, Warriston Road, Edinburgh, and was very largely attended. The Rev. S. W. Wilson and the Rev. Alfred Merriweather officiated. Mr. Wilson in his tribute referred to those public services which Mr. Hill had rendered to the community and to his humility and simplicity of heart. He made special reference to the work Mr. Hill had done among boys and girls, and to the large number of men and women now scattered all over the world whose lives had been transformed by him. The principal mourners were Mrs. Munro (niece) and Mr. Rutherford Munro; Mr. John Johnstone, Mr. George Johnstone and Mr. William Hill (nephews). Among the others present were Dr. Joseph Tait (resident secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Dr. J. J. Blackie (of the Board of Examiners), Mr. David Harley, Mr. W. A. Beattie, Mr. Thomas Guthrie, and Mr. William Mair (representing the Executive of the North British Branch of the Society); Mr. A. B. Gilmour (of the Drug Accounts Committee), Miss Muriel Ritson and Mr. M. I. Millar (Scottish Department of Health), Dr. Craig (Scottish Secretary of the British Medical Association), Professor Sir William Wright Smith, Mr. James Paterson (representing the Magdalene Asylum of which Mr. Hill was formerly chairman), and many other members of the Pharmaceutical Society and representatives of public bodies.

### An Appreciation by Mr. J. G. Tait, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ph.C.

By the passing of Mr. Rutherford Hill, pharmacy has lost one of its most brilliant sons. He was certainly the ablest all-round pharmacist I have ever known. He was a man of outstanding ability, keen, alert, shrewd, clever, and versatile, with a distinct personality and an absolute devotion to pharmacy. It is remarkable that practically his last effort at speech when I saw him a few weeks ago was to ask about the new Pharmacy Bill. He was then dying, and one might certainly say his last thoughts were for pharmacy.

When I look back and observe how he developed the work of the Society in Scotland and how he interested himself in every phase of pharmacy, I marvel at the energy and versatility he displayed. He never spared himself in carrying out his official duties. I have known him to sit up all night before a meeting of Executive in order to prepare a clear statement on a difficult problem that had suddenly arisen. The Executive meetings in his time nearly always meant a full day's discussion because Mr. Hill was not what one would call "a secretary of few words," and neither were some of the members of Executive! Nevertheless these meetings were good, and often very exciting, and I think it can be claimed without fear of contradiction that the deliberations of the Executive, especially on the greater issues of pharmacy, frequently were of help to the Council of the Society.

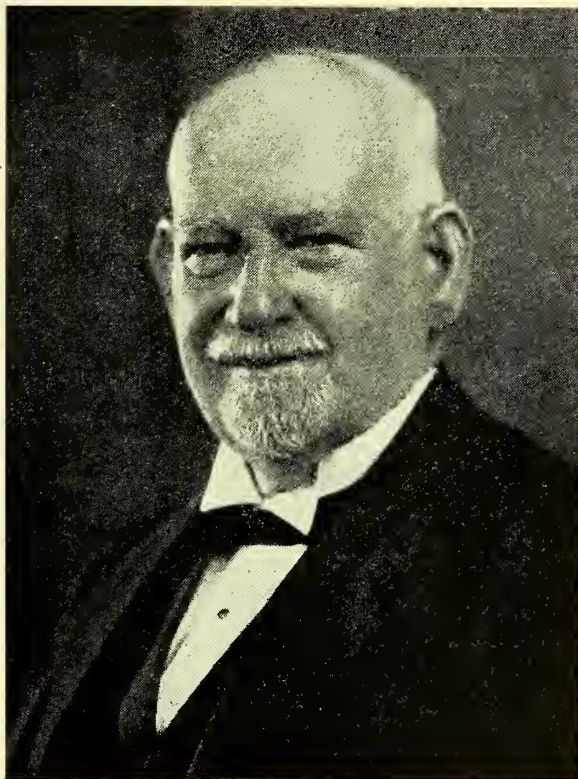
Mr. Hill was the means of organising the Evening Scientific meetings in Edinburgh to a degree that commanded admiration from all parts of the world because of their practical nature and value. He contributed many communications himself, and helped others by valuable suggestions and advice to take up investigations and research. Especially did he interest himself in the youth of pharmacy, and was a guide, philosopher and friend to many a young pharmacist. He was a pillar of strength to the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, and for many years gave lectures and demonstrations in chemistry, botany, and pharmacy. He always had a great following when he conducted botanical excursions. He was a first-class botanist, and became a president of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Mr. Hill also contributed numerous scientific papers to the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He regularly attended the Science sessions of that body, and usually took part in the discussions. He greatly appreciated the honour of being elected chairman of the Conferences at Edinburgh and Birmingham.

Mr. Hill had what is sometimes called a "legal mind," and perhaps his most outstanding ability was shown in the legal affairs of Pharmacy. In his prime he was an acknowledged expert on pharmacy law, and in connexion with our prosecutions in Scotland his opinions were valued by lawyers, advocates and K.C.s. He took a tremendous interest and laboured hard when any new legislation was being carried through.

In educational matters Mr. Hill had ripe experience. As secretary to the Scottish Board of Examiners he was in close touch with the advance of scientific subjects. Thirty-odd years ago he was associated with Dr. Tocher in an endeavour to establish in the Scottish Universities the degree of B.Sc. in pharmacy. In connexion with National Health Insurance, very few knew of the enormous amount of work he put in on behalf of pharmacists. The history of the Scottish Drug Tariff is a story by itself. In the early days of N.H.I. there were closely associated three outstanding names, Sir James Leishman of the then Board of Health for Scotland, Sir William Marshall of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees, and Mr. Rutherford Hill. These men fought hard, each for his own organisation, and yet they remained great friends. Alas, only one of the trio is left, namely, Sir William Marshall.

Mr. Hill had the distinction of being appointed the first Honorary Member of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees.

As secretary of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) and as a member of the Drug Accounts and other Committees, Mr. Hill kept in close touch with Insurance matters, and as a pharmacy representative on the Consultative Council on Medical and Allied Services of the Department of Health for Scotland, he looked after the interests of pharmacy.



MR. J. RUTHERFORD HILL, O.B.E., Ph.C.



I cannot think of any man who rendered more service to pharmacy than Mr. Hill. He had the pen of a ready writer and contributed volumes to pharmaceutical literature. He was a keen and clean fighter, and was very stubborn when a question of principle was involved. His keenness sometimes made him rather dogmatic, and then differences of opinion would occur. Of course he was not always right. He was a very alert and earnest thinker, and liked his views to be accepted.

Yes, he had his faults. Who has not? But he had great qualities and these far outnumbered the faults. He never had any ambition for social distinction, and did not seek high office or honours. Money did not attract him, and yet he needed it badly because he gave away in social work far more than he could afford.

We were all very proud of Mr. Hill and when he was honoured we felt we were sharing it. I shall never forget the thrill it gave me when word came through during the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bournemouth when the King had honoured him by conferring on him the Order of the British Empire. The audience arose and applauded to a man!

Post-mortem panegyrics do not really appeal to me. I am one of those who think that praise and encouragement should be given while one can benefit by it and be stimulated to greater service. It has been a great privilege to me to have been associated with Mr. Hill for so many years. Mr. Hill had many other activities, such as Church and State, social problems, etc., etc., but these are not for this note. He had a full and active life, and one of faithful, fruitful service. Editorial p. 48.

## MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

**Perforated Dressings for Burns.**—The suggestion that failure of epithelisation in the tannic acid and gentian violet treatments for burns is due to too frequent dressings is made by Stopford-Taylor ("British Medical Journal," March 15, p. 403). The writer describes the use of a partially occlusive dressing composed of oiled silk, applied in the following manner: A simple zinc paste or ointment—e.g., ol. morrhuae et ung. zinci (B.P.) āā—is spread for a breadth of about half an inch on the surrounding sound skin reaching up to the edge of the burnt area. A sheet of oiled silk, perforated with holes  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. in diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart, is cut to the size and shape of the burnt area, but with an overlap of half an inch to lie on the ointment margin; it is sterilised, preferably by boiling, and is spread out and placed direct on to the raw surface. Dry gauze or a saline compress is put on the top of the oiled silk and the part is lightly bandaged. The dressing is left undisturbed, and changed entirely twice a week only, when the margins of the burn are cleaned and the oiled silk is resterilised and replaced. The gauze may be changed daily, but it is important that the raw area is left untouched during the redressing. As the part heals in from the edges, the oiled silk is trimmed to fit.

**Envelope Treatment of Burns.**—The findings of Bunyan on a method of treating burns and wounds with electrolytic sodium hypochlorite solution are described in the "British Medical Journal" (July 5, p. 1). The burns and wounds are enclosed in a coated silk envelope which shields raw areas from exposure to air without necessitating daily changing, and irrigated with the solution, in an appropriate concentration, by means of tyre valves. Rapid and painless healing of numerous cases resulted, and the method can be combined with plastering and splinting for treatment of fractures. Electrolytic sodium hypochlorite was adopted because all solutions made from bleaching powder suffer from the variable composition of that powder, because the electrolytic solution has an oxidising action on organic matter due to the presence of ozone, and because it is completely non-toxic (absence of alkali). On living tissue, in proper dosage, its effects are beneficial and stimulating to growth, in contrast with its destructive action on necrotic tissue. Thus, the property of differentiating between dead organic matter to be dissolved and live tissue to be repaired—is described as "automatic selectivity." Electrolytic sodium hypochlorite does not dissolve necrotic matter quite so well as chemical hypochlorite because the latter contains alkali, but the difference is unimportant compared with its freedom from causticity. The use of hypochlorites has been criticised, states the author, because when brought into contact with dead organic matter the hypochlorite is broken down and therefore cannot continue to exert a bactericidal action. It is partly in this property that its value lies, and it is only necessary to provide a continual supply of solution for a given period to take the utmost advantage of it. It was considered important to use a large quantity of a low concentration rather than a small quantity of a high concentration. Two hundred cases were treated by the method and five have been described in detail. The author's findings are confirmed by Hannay ("British Medical Journal," July 12, p. 46) and by Pearson and Lewis ("British Medical Journal," July 12, p. 41).

## TRADE-MARK APPLICATIONS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," June 18, 1941)

- Device of oranges, etc., and the letters "C," "VC" and the word and letter "TEN C" (disclaimed); for vitaminised orange syrup (5) (IV). By A. L. Simpkin & Co., Ltd., 6 Hunter Road, Sheffield. 614,575.
- "IZAL" (Cross device appearing on the Mark limited to colour green); for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, disinfectants, toilet paper, etc. (5) (IV). By Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Ironworks & Collieries, near Sheffield. 614,667 (Associated).
- "BOLEX"; cinematograph apparatus, for photographic apparatus, etc. (9) (IV). By E. Paillard & Cie, Société Anonyme, Rue de l'Industrie Sainte Croix, Switzerland. 609,853.
- "CINIT"; for cinematograph films prepared for exhibition (9) (IV). By Cinit, Ltd., Charles Street, Barnes, London, S.W.13. 614,366.
- "PYTHAGORATOR"; for scientific instruments and apparatus (9) (IV). By F. J. Gates, The Central Garages, Hedge Lane, Palmer's Green, London, N.13. 614,776.
- "SEAL" (device of a seal with use of word "Seal" disclaimed); for surgical articles made of india-rubber (10) (IV). By Seal Laboratories, Ltd., 66 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. 614,819.
- "CITRA-VITE"; for citrus preparations containing vitamins for making beverages (32) (IV). By The Dubarry Perfumery Co., Ltd., Goldstone Laboratories, Hove Park Villas, Hove. 614,708.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," June 25, 1941)

- "PREP" (device of rising sun and words "Prepares your face for a perfect shave," which are disclaimed); for shaving cream (3) (IV). By M. W. Allen & Co., 2109 Second Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. B612,832.
- "VEL-O-SIL"; for perfumes, toilet preparations, etc. (3) (IV). By S. Goodall, 544 Manchester Road, Bradford. 614,482.
- "ZESTALETTES"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By Cross & Enfield, Ltd., 476 Hertford Road, Enfield Highway, Middx. 614,585.
- "ABBOTT"; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy and for veterinary purposes (5) (IV). By Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., 20 Bates Road, Montreal, Canada. 614,633. (Associated.)
- "ALIFRUTUS"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By Unite Chemists' Association, Ltd., Ucal Works, Priory Court, London Road, Cheltenham. 614,831.
- "DONOL"; for pharmaceutical preparations to facilitate radiologic examination (5) (IV). By Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 614,904.
- "VYDRIN"; for atomisers for surgical or curative purposes (10) (IV). By Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., 7 Bon Accord Square, Aberdeen. 614,929.
- "STERIVAC"; for bottles, principally of glass, for holding sterilised solutions (21) (IV). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, 37 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; and G. E. Jones, Saunton House, Worlebury Hill, Weston-super-Mare. 614,600.

### ALTERATION OF THE REGISTER

According to "The Trade Marks Journal," June 25, 1941, leave has been given to The New Era Treatment Co., Ltd., to alter mark No. 484,07

## INSURANCE ACT DISPENSING

**Lancashire.**—In the ten towns and districts covered by the Lancashire Prescription Bureau, prescriptions for the first quarter of 1941 totall 693,974, against 913,862 for the corresponding period of 1940, and 784,776 of 1939. The total prescription cost was £29,954 (dispensing fees £12,86 against £34,952 and £17,198 last year.

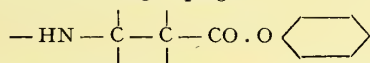
**County of Middlesex.**—What was referred to as the "first occasion upon which a Pharmaceutical Committee in England or Wales has implemented the provisions for the amendment of its constitution" took place at a meeting of electors of the Committee on July 16. The amendments which were adopted, may be summarised as follows: (1) Recognition of the practice of the Committee in appointing annually a chairman and vice-chairman; (2) Recognition of the practice of the Committee in arranging for the annual statement of accounts to be audited by two electors other than members of the Committee; and (3) Bestowal upon the Committee of power to make standing orders for the regulation of procedure, and for the constitution, quorum, and powers and duties of its subcommittees. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, all the officers were reappointed. They are: Chairman, Mr. E. R. Jackson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. Dobson; Secretary, Dr. T. Dewar; Auditor, Messrs. R. B. Cadge and E. C. Pryce. Representatives on pharmaceutical service subcommittee, Messrs. E. R. Jackson, H. E. Clement & H. Skinner, with Messrs. E. Ratcliffe, J. E. Goodall and G. F. Weiss, deputies. It was reported that two chemists had been added to the list in April, two in May and three in June. Deletions numbered eleven in April, five in May and one in June. In the area of the Insurance Committee during the months of March and April the average cost of ingredient per 1,000 prescriptions amounted to £27 and £28 respectively—an increase of 54.92 per cent. and 52.38 per cent. over pre-war figures. The average dispensing fees per 1,000 prescriptions in March amounted to £18, and in April to £18—a decrease of 0.91 per cent. in March and an increase of 0.29 per cent. in April. The total amounts received by chemists in dispensing fees showed decreases of £2,036 in March and £950 in April. The secret was directed to communicate with the National Pharmaceutical Union upon the inability of a member of the Committee to obtain insulin from a particular firm, and upon the need for publication at as early a date as possible of the revised National Formulary.



# CHEMISTRY OF THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES

by F. Prescott, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

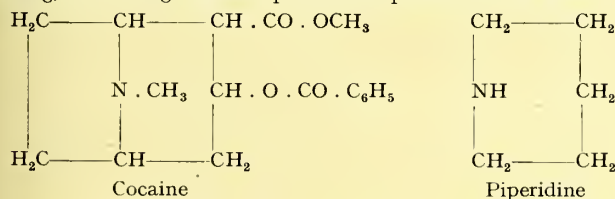
**Structure.**—Chemically there is not a very close relationship between the various local anaesthetics, all of which have a similar pharmacological action. Structurally they vary so much that there is practically no correlation between their chemical constitution and pharmacological action. They are all basic compounds and many of the more potent contain the grouping,



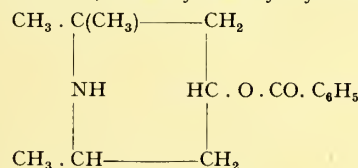
One of the most powerful local anaesthetics, percaïne, does not possess this grouping, as it is a pyridine derivative. Physically they are highly lipid (fat) soluble compounds; the non-irritant, water-soluble salts are used for injection. The alkalis of the tissue fluids are believed to hydrolyse these salts, so that the free bases are liberated and dissolve in the fatty components of the nerve tissue. It has recently been demonstrated that the nerve fibres in contact with the anaesthetic solution undergo a primary degeneration. This degeneration is reversible, so that when the effect of the anaesthetic wears off regeneration of the nerve occurs.

**Administration.**—The techniques used in local anaesthesia are as follows: 1. *Surface or permeation anaesthesia*, in which the anaesthetic is applied to a mucous membrane, as of the eye, nose, larynx and urethra, or to a raw surface such as a lacerated wound. In the repair of the latter gauze strips soaked in 1 per cent. novocaine may be packed into the wound for about ten minutes to diminish sensation. Local anaesthetics have little power to penetrate unbroken skin; thus a 10 per cent. cocaine ointment applied to the skin produces slight dulling of sensation, but not complete local anaesthesia. Cocaine is still unrivalled for its power of penetrating mucous membranes. Other anaesthetics that are used for surface anaesthesia are borocaine, percaïne, and decicaine. 2. *Infiltration anaesthesia* aims at paralysing the nerve endings at the site of operation. A solution of the anaesthetic is injected into the region to be operated on. 3. *Regional anaesthesia* consists of injecting the anaesthetic into the immediate neighbourhood of the nerve or nerves supplying the part to be operated upon. This can be achieved by distributing the anaesthetic in certain definite planes in the tissues so that the nerves crossing these planes are paralysed (*field blocking*) or by *nerve blocking*, i.e. injecting the anaesthetic into the sheath of the nerve or very close to it. 4. Other methods include freezing of the tissues by a fine spray of ethyl chloride, and by the intravenous or intra-arterial injection of a local anaesthetic. The action of local anaesthetics is greatly increased by the addition of adrenaline which constricts the blood vessels and delays absorption of the anaesthetic.

**Piperidine Group.**—The alkaloid cocaine was the first local anaesthetic to be used, but the many drawbacks of the drug stimulated research for equally powerful, but less toxic, substitutes. Cocaine—the methyl ester of benzoyl ecgonine—is not only habit forming, but in large doses it produces depression of the heart.



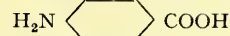
It contains a piperidine ring. Tropicocaine, a natural alkaloid that has been used in spinal anaesthesia, is the benzoic ester of a base known as pseudotropine, and is chemically related to cocaine.  $\beta$ -Eucaine or benztropine, trimethyl benzoyl hydroxypiperidine,



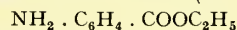
is allied chemically to cocaine, since it contains a piperidine ring. It is used in the form of the lactate and the borate, which is used under the name of borocaine in surface anaesthesia, and has to some extent replaced cocaine for this purpose. Other synthetic products related to cocaine are psicaine, the acid tartrate of *d*-pseudo-cocaine, which is an isomer of the alkaloid. It is stated to be more toxic and less efficient than cocaine. Ecaine is *n*-benzoyl  $\alpha$ -hydroxypropyl

anhydroecgonine. Diothane, or piperidinopropanedioldiphenyl urethane, which has a more prolonged action than cocaine, is used in ophthalmic and urological surgery. Metycaine ( $\delta$ -2-methylpiperidinopropylbenzoate) is a synthetic piperidine derivative used for surface and infiltration anaesthesia.

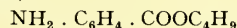
***p*-Aminobenzoic Acid Group.**—*p*-Aminobenzoic acid



is devoid of any anaesthetic properties, but it forms a number of important derivatives which are local anaesthetics. The simplest of these is the ethyl ester or benzocaine (anæsthesin),

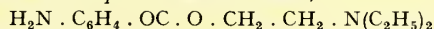


a prototype of many preparations used especially for anaesthetising the skin and mucous membranes. Its low toxicity and solubility in fats and oils make it a particularly useful constituent of oily sprays and ointments with an anaesthetic action. It was the chief constituent of "A.B.A." (benzocaine, benzyl alcohol and ether in olive oil) now replaced by proctocaine, which is a combination of butyl *p*-aminobenzoate,



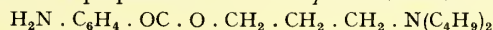
and benzyl alcohol in olive oil. It produces immediate and prolonged anaesthesia, especially of the rectal mucosa, and diminished sensation for one to four weeks. As its name implies it is used chiefly in rectal conditions. The butyl ester of *p*-aminobenzoic acid is also known as butesin. Orthoform, or orthocaine, the methyl ester of *m*-amino-*p*-hydroxybenzoic acid, is a white crystalline powder, which can be dusted on to mucous membranes to produce anaesthesia.

Procaine, or novocaine, is the hydrochloride of the diethyl-aminoethanol ester of *p*-aminobenzoic acid,

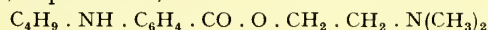


This is one of the most potent and safest local anaesthetics. It does not penetrate well when applied to mucous membranes, so that it is usually given by hypodermic injection. It has a toxicity of one-fifth to one-seventh of that of cocaine, and unlike the latter it can be sterilised by boiling. This is an advantage in the preparation of solutions for injection.

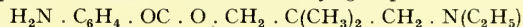
Butyne resembles procaine, but contains butyl groups in place of ethyl and is a propanol derivative of *p*-aminobenzoic acid,



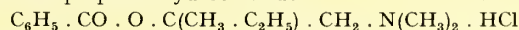
It was introduced as a substitute for cocaine for surface anaesthesia. Its action is quicker and more profound than that of cocaine. Decicaine, or pantocaine,



differs chemically from procaine in that one of the amino hydrogen atoms of the aminobenzoate group is replaced by a butyl group ( $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$ ), and the two ethyl groups of procaine are replaced by two methyl groups. In action decicaine resembles procaine, but it is more effective on mucous membranes. It is particularly valuable in eye work. Larocaine differs from procaine in having a propanol group in place of ethanol, with two methyl groups, attached

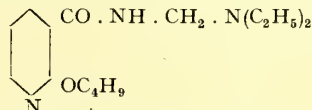


It is an efficient local anaesthetic whether applied locally to mucous membranes or injected. Stovaine, or amylocaine, is a benzoic acid derivative, but it contains no amino group. It is benzoyl ethyl dimethyl aminopropanol hydrochloride



The dimethylamino derivative is alypin. A 10 per cent. solution of stovaine has been used extensively in France for spinal anaesthesia.

**Quinoline Group.**—Percaïne, known in America as nupercaine, differs from the cocaine and procaine groups in being a quinoline derivative. It is the diethylethylenediamide of butylhydroxy-cinchonic acid—



It is more active than cocaine or procaine subcutaneously, and possesses the advantage of being active as a surface anaesthetic, as well as when used for infiltration, and in oily solutions in rectal and anal conditions. The main characteristics of this anaesthetic are extreme potency and duration of action. Eucupin is also a quinoline derivative—isoamylhydrocuprein.



## TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations recorded for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, July 23

MARKETS have been considerably more active this week, with a good consuming trade passing. A fair number of price changes are recorded, mostly in an upward direction. In PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS the week has seen no outstanding price change, though a general firming up is in evidence. Business has continued steady. The British aspirin makers' convention has announced that, owing to supplies of phenol for the manufacture of aspirin and salicylates having been cut by the Coal Tar Control, a corresponding reduction in the availability of these products is to be expected during July. No information is as yet available regarding the position during and after August. ACETANILIDE continues to attract a fair demand, and supplies are firmly held. BENZALDEHYDE, BENZOIC ACID and SODIUM BENZOATE remain rather difficult, and quotations in all three cases are nominal. BENZYL BENZOATE is available for medical purposes only. GALLIC ACID is likely to become considerably firmer. VANILLIN is in steady demand at unchanged rates.

### Crude Drugs

There has been an improvement in business in some commodities during the week, and the outlook shows a little more promise. Stocks of unrestricted AGAR are becoming more and more depleted, and, as import licences are not being granted except for bacteriological material, the position is not likely to improve. There are still no new-crop offers of CURAÇAO ALOES. ANTIMONY is firm, with a steady call on all available supplies. Spot holders of BENZOIN are firm in their views. Values of BUCHU are unchanged, with business rather slow. Spot stocks of Japanese CAMPHOR are very restricted, and prices are more or less nominal. New-crop offers of CASCARA SAGRADA have not yet come to hand. The small spot supplies of CINCHONA BARK are firmly held. CLOVES are firmer, with Zanzibar showing a small advance on the week. Very firm conditions obtain for DRAGON'S BLOOD. Spot quotations for Portuguese ERGOT are again a shade easier; new-crop offers for shipment show a further reduction in price. A better inquiry has been received for GAMBOGE. Dealers' spot prices for HYDRASTIS are tending dearer. LOBELIA HERB shows a small advance on the week. Chinese MENTHOL is easier. PEPPERS are firm, with all varieties quoted at higher prices. Prices of SENEGA from source are firmer. Some medium grades of TRAGACANTH have advanced during the week. WAXES are steady at former figures.

### Essential Oils

Business in these markets is quiet, with prices increasingly difficult to define. Supplies of ANISE (STAR) remain restricted, with spot prices at higher levels. BOIS DE ROSE is dearer on spot. CANANGA is firmly held, and prices are likely to advance in the near future. A further small rise is noted in the price of English-made CLOVE. Values of GERANIUM are nominal. LEMONGRASS is firm and dearer. The small available supplies of LIME would be at higher figures. Californian SWEET ORANGE is again dearer for shipment, with a corresponding increase in the lay-down cost. Spot prices of PATCHOULI would have to be negotiated. PEPPERMINT remains in good demand, but sellers of Chinese are difficult to find. SASSAFRAS is firmer.

**Exchange Rates on London.**—The following are the principal rates of exchange at the opening on July 23: New York, 4.03 dollars (Bank of England fixed rate); Madrid, 40.50 pesetas (official) and 46.55 pesetas (voluntary); Lisbon, 100 escudos (Bank of England fixed rate); Zurich, 17.35 francs (Bank of England fixed rate); Shanghai, 31 d. (per dollar); Stockholm, 16.90 kroner (Bank of England fixed rate).

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Fairly firm and in good demand. Quotations are unchanged at around 2s. 5d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers are quoting limited quantities at around 30s. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Steady, with makers' prices per lb. unchanged: 10 cwt., 2s. 7d.; 5 cwt., 2s. 8d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d.; 14 lb., 3s. 5d.; 7 lb., 3s. 6½d.; 4 lb., 3s. 7½d.; 1 lb., 3s. 10½d. TABLETS.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are unchanged: Under 5,000, 3s. 1½d.; 5,000, 2s. 11½d.; 10,000, 2s. 10½d.; 25,000, 2s. 8½d.; 50,000, 2s. 7½d.; 100,000, 2s. 6½d.; 250,000, 2s. 6d.; 500,000, 2s. 5½d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 4½d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 3½d. per 1,000. This product will be subject to a reduction in supplies (see introductory paragraphs above).

BENZALDEHYDE.—Supplies remain rather difficult and quotations are nominal at 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. for practically-free-from-chlorine.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—There appears to be no improvement in the supply position, and quotations are nominal at about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity. SODIUM BENZOATE.—Quotations nominal at about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—Supplies are available for medical purposes only; prices are nominal at about 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.

BROMIDES.—There are no changes in makers' prices: Potassium, B.P., 5 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 9½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d.; 14 lb., 3s. 5½d.; 7 lb., 3s. 6½d.; 4 lb., 3s. 8½d.; 1 lb., 3s. 11d. Sodium, one penny per lb., and ammonium, threepence per lb. extra. War-emergency clause and usual re-sale terms apply.

CAFFEINE.—Current quotations per lb. are as follows: PURE, B.P., 100 lb. or one cwt., 26s.; 56 lb., 27s. 6d.; 28 lb., 29s.; smaller quantities, 30s. 6d. CITRATE.—100 lb. or one cwt., 17s. 6d.; 56 lb., 19s.; 28 lb., 20s. 6d.; smaller quantities, 22s. For prices of other salts, see C. & D., July 12, p. 21.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Makers quote about 100s. to 104s. per oz., according to quantity.

ETHERS (METHYLATED).—Makers' quotations steady: Prices per lb., for winchester quarts, are: 0.750, 1s. 5½d.; 0.735, 1s. 5½d.; 0.730, 1s. 5½d.; 0.725, 1s. 7½d.; 0.725 (triply rectified), 2s. 0½d.; 0.720, 1s. 8½d.; 0.717, 2s. 2½d.; 0.720 B.P. (not for anaesthesia), 1s. 10d. Larger quantities are at lower prices.

GALLIC ACID.—This product is likely to take on a firmer tendency, but present prices are in the region of 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' prices per lb. are unchanged: RED, less than 7 lb., 17s.; not less than 7 lb., 16s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 16s. 2d. GREEN, less than 7 lb., 19s.; not less than 7 lb., 18s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 18s. 2d. YELLOW, less than 7 lb., 20s. 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 20s. 4d.; not less than 14 lb., 19s. 10d. per lb. net, carriage paid.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—The following are makers' quotations: Five cwt., 1s. 8½d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; smaller quantities, in bottles, 1s. 11d. per lb. This product will be affected by the reduction in supplies of salicylates (see remarks in first column).

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Business quiet. Dealers' prices are in the region of 39s. to 41s. per lb., ex store.

PHENACETIN.—Dealers remain firm in their views, asking from 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb. for any available supplies. Makers' prices are unchanged.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—The following are makers' prices: Less than 7 lb., 4s. 2d.; 7 lb., 4s. 1d.; 14 lb., 4s.; 28 lb., 3s. 11d.; one cwt., 3s. 10d. per lb.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—There are no changes in the prices of these products. For full scale, see C. & D., June 7, p. 342.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Steady at makers' prices; 5 cwt., 1s. 4½d. per lb.; 3 cwt., 1s. 5d.; 1 cwt., 1s. 5½d., in one-cwt. drums. Drums extra and returnable.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—In fair demand, with values firm at between 11s. and 12s. per lb., according to quantity.

THEOBROMINE.—Current prices per lb. are as follows: PURE, 100 lb. or one cwt., 26s.; 56 lb., 27s. 6d.; 28 lb., 29s.; smaller quantities, 30s. 6d. For prices of salts, see C. & D., July 12, p. 21.

VANILLIN.—British makers quote as follows: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 18s. per lb.; one-cwt., 18s. 1½d.; 56 lb., 18s. 3d.; less than 56 lb., 18s. 6d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

### Crude Drugs

ACONITE ROOT.—Small supplies of Indian, if available, would be worth about 1s. 7d. per lb., on spot.

AGAR.—Some spot business has been done in unrestricted material at prices up to 23s. per lb., with further small supplies available at this figure. Stocks are becoming depleted, and import licences are not being granted for material for medical or pharmaceutical use; importation for bacteriological purposes, however, is being allowed. Some afloat parcels for pharmaceutical and bacteriological use are offered at 17s. and 13s. to 14s. per lb., respectively, landed and duty paid.

ALOES.—Unchanged. Curaçao continues nominal in the absence of supplies, and new-crop offers are awaited. Cape, spot, about 55s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

ANTIMONY.—Firm conditions obtain, with satisfactory sales. Current prices are: English regulus, £102 10s. per ton, delivered, for minimum 99 per cent.; foreign regulus, £93 per ton, duty paid; Chinese, nominal.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—No supplies in first hands. New crop stated to be ready but not yet shipped.

BALSAMS.—Tolu, steady and unchanged at about 8s. 6d. per lb.; Canada, approximately 7s. 9d. per lb.; Copaiba, B.P., about 3s. 6d. per lb., if available; Peru, 7s. 3d. and 7s. 6d. per lb.

BELLADONNA.—Forward quotations for Indian root and leaves are at about 350s. per cwt., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Inquiry continues fair, with spot holders now asking £6 to £7 per cwt., ex store.

BISMUTH METAL.—Value remains steady at one dollar 25 cents per lb., for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—Continues quiet, with values about level on the week. Spot, about 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for good green rounds; shipment, new-crop, about 2s. 7½d. per lb. for f.a.q.

CAMPHOR.—Demand for Japanese continues good, but stocks are very restricted and prices nominal. No tablets available on spot; slabs, about 5s. 4d. per lb.; flowers, about 5s. 4d. Some Chinese crude on spot, is offered at 4s. 9d. per lb., duty paid. English refined, steady, as follows: Flowers, one cwt., 6s. 3d.; 28 lb., 6s. 4d.; less than 28 lb., 6s. 5d. per lb. Transparent tablets, ¼-oz.: One cwt., 6s. 9d.; 28 lb., 6s. 10d.; less than 28 lb., 6s. 11d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese flies, if available on spot, would be worth approximately 7s. per lb.



**CADAMOMS.**—Quoted values are maintained, with business slow. Spot, Bombay seed, about 5s. 5½d. per lb.; Mangalore seed, 4s. 9d.; Aleppy greens, 4s. 3d. per lb.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—There are still no definite forward offers of new-crop. Endeavours have been made to locate parcels in Canada, but so far no offers have been received. Spot price is unaltered at from 140s. per cwt. upwards, according to age of bark.

**CHILLIES.**—Steady. Mombasa, spot, 165s. per cwt., sellers; Sierra Leone, 160s.; and Sudan, 155s., duty paid.

**CINCHONA BARK.**—Only small quantities of *Calisaya* bark are available on spot and these are firmly held at about 2s. per lb.

**CLOVES.**—Firm, with spot values of Zanzibar showing an increase on the week to 2s. 1s. per lb., buyers; shipment, grade 2, nominal. Madagascar, unquoted.

**COLOCYNTH.**—There is a steady inquiry for fine white pulp, but stocks are low. Spot, approximately 3s. 6d. per lb.

**DAMIANA LEAVES.**—No supplies are available at present, and quotations are nominal. New-crop will not be ready until the end of the year.

**DANDELION ROOT.**—The spot value of Indian is about 155s. per cwt., ex store, but supplies are limited.

**DERRIS ROOT.**—Steady and in fair demand. Spot, 4 per cent. rotenone, about 1s. 3d. per lb.; slightly lower, about 1s. 2d. per lb.; 18 per cent. ether extract, tested, about 1s. per lb.

**DRAGONS BLOOD.**—Very firm, with spot quotations for re-boiled higher at about £30 per cwt., ex store.

**ERGOT.**—Quiet, with spot quotations a shade lower at between 9s. and 9s. 6d. per lb. Forward prices of new-crop Portuguese show a further reduction to about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

**GAMBOGE.**—In rather better inquiry, with some spot business reported done in good-quality Siam pipe at £30 per cwt.

**GINGER.**—Unchanged on the week. West African, spot, 170s. per cwt., sellers. Cochín, unwashed, afloat, 140s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, about 120s. per cwt., nominal; shipment, about 54s. per cwt., c.i.f. Bleached, spot, from 300s.

**HENBANE.**—Forward quotations for Indian are at about 350s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**HONEY.**—Maximum prices per cwt. for imported (c.i.f.) are as follows: Produced in Canada, 65s.; in any British Dependency in the West Indies (including British Honduras), 65s.; Australia, 65s.; New Zealand, 70s.; Tanganyika, 45s.

**HYDRASTIS.**—Dealers' prices for spot are tending a shade dearer. Tested, about 21s. per lb.; untested, about 19s. per lb.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Quiet and unchanged. Matto Grosso, spot, about 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per lb., ex store; shipment, about 13s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Minas, spot, about 11s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, about 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., according to shipper. EXT. IPECAC. LIQ., 26s. per lb., for minimum lots of twelve winchesters.

**LOBELIA HERB.**—Spot prices are dearer, with dealers now quoting about 2s. per lb.

**MENTHOL.**—Spot quotations for Chinese are a shade easier at around 38s. to 39s. per lb.; it is reported that July–August orders sent out to China at 25s. have been refused, coming back at 27s. to 28s. per lb., c.i.f. Japanese; a few odd cases may be available on spot at about 40s. per lb.

**MERCURY.**—Prices remain pegged at £47 15s. to £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse.

**NUTMEGS.**—Steady at unchanged prices. Spot, Eastern browns, 65s., 2s. 4d. per lb.; 80s., 2s. 2d.; West Indian, sound unassorted, 1s. 9d.; 80s., 2s. 2d.; 90s., 2s.; wormy and broken, 1s. 7d., nominal.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—Small supplies of bitter quarters are available on spot at about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.; thin-cut, if available, would be worth about 4s. per lb.

**PEPPERS.**—Firm, with higher prices quoted for all varieties. Lampong, spot, in bond, 10d. per lb., paid; Tellicherry, spot, 10½d., buyers; Aleppy, spot, 10½d., nominal. White Muntok, firm; spot, in bond, 1s. 5½d. per lb., buyers; shipment, July–August, unquoted.

**PIMENTO.**—Quiet, with spot quoted at 2s. 1d. per lb., sellers; shipment, new-crop, July–August, 170s. per cwt., nominal, c.i.f.

**PYRETHRUM.**—Dealers quote Kenya flowers at around 175s. to 185s. per cwt., ex store. Prices to importers of large quantities would be at appropriately lower figures.

**QUASSIA CHIPS.**—A steady trade is passing on spot at about 37s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

**QUILLAIA BARK.**—Spot supplies are limited, and would be worth about 105s. to 110s. per cwt., ex store. Further supplies are expected.

**RHUBARB.**—Inquiry fairly good. Spot prices of rough-round range between 5s. 9d. and 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and soundness. Some rough-round high-dried is available on spot at 6s. 6d. per lb. Shensi, spot, about 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., according to variety.

**RUBBER.**—Quiet and unchanged. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 13½d., buyers; 13½d., sellers; August–December, 13½d., buyers; 13½d., sellers.

**SEEDS.**—ANISE.—Bulgarian, spot, duty paid, 145s.; Turkish, 140. CANARY.—Still no spot stocks available. CARAWAY.—Dutch, spot, nominal at 290s., duty paid. CORIANDER.—Morocco, spot, quoted at 140s., duty paid, ex store London or Liverpool. CUMIN.—Malta, spot, 145s., duty free; Morocco, 147s. 6d., duty paid; Indian, 130s., duty free. DILL.—

Indian, spot, 85s., duty free. FENNEL.—Indian, spot, sold at 80s., duty free. FENUGREEK.—Morocco, spot, 50s., duty paid, ex store London or Liverpool. MUSTARD.—English, 107s. 6d. to 115s., according to quality.

**SENEGA.**—Prices from origin are firmer, with strong buyers at 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot, in restricted supply, about 5s. 3d. per lb.

**SENNA.**—Remains firm, with quotations unchanged. Tinnevely, spot, supply small. No. 1 leaves, 10d. per lb.; No. 2 leaves, 6½d.; No. 3 leaves, 5d. per lb. Hand-picked Tinnevely pods, if available, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; manufacturing pods, 9d. to 10d. per lb. Alexandrian hand-picked pods, a few small lots available at 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.; manufacturing quality, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

**SHELLAC.**—Standard TN orange, spot, 147s. 6d., sellers; shipment, 155s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f.

**SLIPPERY ELM BARK.**—Quiet and unchanged. Dealers quote grinding quality at about 1s. 2d. per lb., and wired bundles at about 2s. 1½d. per lb. on spot.

**TRAGACANTH.**—Quiet. Quotations for medium grades are as follows: No. 1, white, £140; No. 2, white, £115; No. 3, white, £100; pale leaf, £87; amber leaf, £60; red leaf, from £27; woody and hoggy, from £15, ex store.

**TURMERIC.**—Madras finger, spot, sold at 80s.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—Dealers quote Indian at about 150s. per cwt., ex store.

**WAXES.**—Continues steady, with values unchanged. BEES'.—Spot, 235s.; in bond, 215s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, nominal at 187s. 6d. Japanese, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 170s.; in bond, 155s.; shipment, nominal. CARNAUBA.—Spot, fatty, grey, 435s.; chalky grey, 425s.; Primeira, 500s.

**WITCH HAZEL (LIQUID EXTRACT).**—Spot, 10s. 3d. per Imperial gallon, duty paid.

### Essential and Expressed Oils

**ANISE (STAR).**—Supplies remain restricted, and prices are again quoted at higher levels. Spot, tins in cases, about 15s. 6d. per lb.; drums, about 15s. per lb. A parcel afloat is offered at 10s. per lb., c.i.f., buyer's licence.

**BAY.**—Spot values remain in the region of 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., ex store, but business is quiet.

**BOIS DE ROSE.**—Spot prices are dearer at about 18s. 6d. per lb.

**CAJUPUT.**—Steady, with business slow. Spot, between 7s. and 7s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

**CANANGA.**—Firm and showing an upward tendency. Spot, about 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per lb.

**CEDARWOOD.**—Firm and unchanged. American, spot, 2s. 4d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

**CINNAMON LEAF.**—Values continue firm, but business is of a minor character. Spot, approximately 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

**CLOVE.**—Firm, English-made being now quoted at about 16s. per lb.

**EUCALYPTUS.**—Spot remains fully steady at about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent., according to holder, and about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. for 80 to 85 per cent.

**GERANIUM.**—Spot values of both Bourbon and Algerian are nominal, and prices would be a matter for negotiation.

**JUNIPER BERRY.**—Dealers' quotations for small quantities are in the region of 30s. per lb., ex store.

**LAVENDER.**—Steady and unchanged. Spot, from 70s. to 80s. per lb. for good-quality oil.

**LEMONGRASS.**—Spot prices are tending dearer and would now be in the region of 9s. 6d. upwards per lb.

**LIME.**—The spot value of genuine West Indian is now at the slightly higher figure of 32s. to 34s. per lb., with supplies restricted.

**MANDARIN.**—Supplies are restricted and prices a matter for negotiation.

**MUSTARD.**—About 20s. per lb. would be the present value of British-made synthetic oil.

**NUTMEG.**—Available supplies are small, and values are dearer at around 25s. per lb.

**ORANGE.**—Californian sweet is again quoted dearer for shipment; the new price would show a lay-down cost of 10s. 6d. per lb. Prices of Rhodesian and other grades would be a matter for negotiation.

**PALMAROSA.**—Not much business is moving; prices are firm. Spot, nominal at about 25s. per lb.

**PATCHOULI.**—Spot prices of both Singapore and Seychelles would now be a matter for negotiation, with about 50s. per lb. as a basis.

**PEPPERMINT.**—Demand remains good, but sellers are difficult to find. Some business has been done on spot in Chinese, at 32s. per lb., with further buyers at this figure. A few odd cases of Japanese may be found on spot at around 34s. per lb. American, spot, about 35s. per lb.

**PETITGRAIN.**—Spot quotations are nominal at about 17s. 6d. per lb.

**SANDALWOOD.**—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, is quoted at 25s. per lb.

**SASSAFRAS.**—Prices are showing a tendency to rise. Spot, approximately 14s. per lb. for genuine natural oil.

**SPEARMINT.**—Dealers are quoting small supplies of American oil at about 22s. 6d. per lb. on spot.

**THYME.**—Quiet and unchanged. Spot, about 14s. per lb. for good-quality oil; other grades would be at lower prices.

**WINTERGREEN (GENUINE).**—Spot quotations remain in the region of 11s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

**WORMSEED.**—Small supplies are quoted by dealers at the slightly dearer price of 23s. per lb.



## COMMERCIAL NOTES

**British Malaya Medicinal Imports.**—The value of imports of medicinal, biological and pharmaceutical preparations into British Malaya during 1940 was \$5,548,207. The principal suppliers were the United Kingdom, China and the United States.

**Barbados Tariff Modifications.**—A surcharge of 20 per cent. on customs duties on goods imported into Barbados has been announced. Certain products, including perfumery, cosmetics and toilet requisites (except perfumed spirits and soaps), photographic appliances and accessories (except films) are chargeable at 10 per cent., and some goods, including glass bottles and animal lard, are exempt. The surtax of 10 per cent. of the duties, which was chargeable on all goods imported into Barbados, is cancelled. The purchase tax on packages of goods imported into Barbados has been increased from a penny to sixpence per package.

**Jamaica Insecticide Imports.**—The following table shows imports into Jamaica of insecticides and fungicides during the years 1937-1940:—

Country of Origin	1937	1938	1939	1940
United Kingdom ..	£ 3,251	£ 6,870	£ 43,460	£ 87,576
Canada ..	175	48	51	1,109
United States ..	7,529	12,229	23,561	7,729
Germany ..	5,625	5,642	6,848	—
Total ..	£16,707	£25,206	£74,453	£96,561

## ENGLISH HERB CROP REPORTS

The following reports on this season's herb crops have been received:—

**Perks & Llewellyn.**—The lavender is coming into bloom rather later this year, but the heads are larger than usual. We anticipate a good yield of oil, provided we now have a spell of sunshine.

**The Herb Farm, Ltd.**—The season is a late one, but most of the culinary herbs are doing well, in spite of the long drought. Digitalis suffered from lack of rain, but valerian and the small lavender crop are very good.

**Bruce, Starke & Co., Ltd.**—Our crops are smaller this year, owing to the war-time necessity of growing more foodstuffs. **ANGELICA.**—This has not yielded the average amount of oil owing to the recent very dry spell. **LAVENDER.**—This is later than usual in coming into flower, and the prospects do not seem to point to a very large yield. **CHAMOMILE.**—Much hand hoeing has been necessary to keep the crops clean, and we do not anticipate that the yield will be up to average. **PEPPERMINT.**—The crop looks well, but here again considerable hand hoeing and weeding has had to be done to keep the fields clean. **WORMWOOD.**—This has done exceptionally well and will be ready for cutting in about a fortnight's time.

**William Ransom & Son, Ltd.**—Medicinal herb crops this year will give yields below average. **BELLADONNA.**—Owing to the late frosts in May, which cut the plants down, and lack of rain during June, the crop will be light. This year's seed has not germinated well. **HENBANE.**—This was not affected to the same extent as belladonna, and second-year plantations are about average. This year's seedlings did not germinate well, owing to the dry, hot weather, and the crop will be patchy. **FOX-GLOVE.**—We have harvested a small crop. This year's seedlings, though late, look quite promising. **LAVENDER.**—This stood the winter well, and, given fine weather during the early part of next month, should yield well. **CHAMOMILE.**—If the weather is fine during cutting this month, there should be an average crop. **PEPPERMINT.**—We have a small plantation. It is too early yet to give an opinion on this crop. **HEMLOCK.**—We have harvested an average crop. **RHUBARB.**—This year's cuttings are growing well. We hope to have a larger crop than usual. We have small plantations of aconite, valerian, squiring cucumber, all of which show normal development.

**Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.**—**ACONITE.**—This is grown on a small scale. The plant is now in bloom and looks well. **BELLADONNA.**—Will soon be in short supply. The cold spring and difficult weather early on had a deleterious effect on growth. The seed beds suffered from the drought, but rain has now come, which will be of great help. There is practically no early-cut belladonna, owing to the severe spring. **CHAMOMILE.**—This has come through the winter well and with the recent rains the prospects are fairly promising for a fair crop of flowers. **CLARY SAGE.**—We are continuing to develop this; the crop will be normal and should produce a good-quality oil. **DILL.**—We have increased our acreage and the crop looks promising. If all is well, we should get a nice harvest of seed for distillation of essential oil. **DIGITALIS.**—We have increased our acreage both of the *Purpurea* and *Lanata* varieties. The latter is difficult to grow successfully financially, owing to much labour and the weight of leaf per acre being small. The recent rains will greatly help the main crop and we look for a fair average output. **HYOSCYAMUS.**—Owing to the cessation of European supplies, English cultivation has been somewhat extended. The second-year plants grow well, and a fair crop has been harvested, although it is impossible to increase the crop as much as one would like. The first-year crop is also looking fairly well. **LAVENDER.**—This has stood up well to the winter and the bushes look promising for a good supply of flowers. **PEPPERMINT.**—It has been difficult to extend this crop for want of labour. So far there are no signs of rust, and again rain will materially help the crop. **PYRETHRUM.**—The small area we are able to grow in England is about normal, and blooming is regular. **VALERIAN.**—Can only be cultivated on a small scale over here, and the crop will be about normal.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

**Recognition of Pharmaceutical Profession.**—May I endorse "Im-prover's" statement (*C. & D.*, 1, 1941, 344) regarding the public's lack of appreciation of the pharmaceutical profession. From my own experience people do not seem to comprehend that pharmacists have to pass through a training as strict as that of doctors, lawyers or school-teachers. Nor do the general public appear to realise or appreciate the great service done to it by the pharmacist. I sincerely hope that, after the war is over, pharmacists will unite together and demand from the public all that is due to them and their profession; for pharmacy is as good a profession today as medicine or any of the learned professions.—*Nomen* (15/7).

**Pharmacy as a Civil Service Department.**—The curious will note that two references to the Civil Service occur in the week's issue of the *C. & D.* (p. 24). In an address to the Southgate and Wood Green division of the North Metropolitan Branch, Dr. Dewar said the pharmacist of the future might ask whether he would prefer to undertake the Insurance work as an employee in retail business or as an employee in the Civil Service. In "Topical Reflections," "Xrayser" comments on the remark of Mr. Melhuish that the Pharmaceutical Society is in effect a department of the Civil Service. The juxtaposition of the two references may be just a coincidence, but they may be straws showing the way the wind is blowing, and reveal the trend of thought in high quarters. Is it envisaged that after-war planning of medicine is to be on the lines of a State service to include all spheres of medical treatment for the bulk of the population? Already the income limit for insured persons has been raised to a figure which will bring into the scheme most of the so-called middle classes, and the next step may well be extension of medical benefit to dependents. Probably most of the chemist's customers will be on the panel in a not far distant future. This, with the free trade in proprietary remedies that is sure to follow if the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill is passed as drafted, will leave little business for the private pharmacy except Insurance work on an unremunerative scale (unless the tariff fees are raised). In the latter event the dispensing might be carried on either in public dispensaries, or the Government might take over one or two existing pharmacies in each district and employ the pharmacists as dispensers. Either event would mean the extinction of the individually-owned pharmacy as conducted at present, and, so far from improving the status of the pharmacist, might lead to the end of pharmacy as a separate profession (for doubtless in a State service prescribers would not have absolute freedom of choice—their prescriptions would have to conform as far as possible with the preparations of a formulary, and these would be manufactured in bulk). But, supposing a State medical service became an actuality, is there any guarantee that pharmacists would form a part of its personnel? In other Government services, such as the Army and various institutions, there has been no recognition of the pharmaceutical qualification, or at the best a belated and half-hearted one. Although pharmacists familiar with panel work through years of practice might be employed at first, it is probable that as time went on they would be replaced by unqualified dispensers under medical supervision, and the only scope left for pharmacists would be in one or two executive positions, and even then, knowing the "self-contained" policy of the medical profession, these posts might be filled by doctors who had specialised in pharmaceutical knowledge.

*Finitum* (19/7).

## MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

**Trench Powder.**—*B. D.* (9/7).—One of the formulas for this powder used in the Great War was as follows:—

Hydrarg. ammon.	..	..	..	3j.
Zinc oxid.	..	..	..	2ss.
Magnes. silicat.	..	..	..	3ss.

This is said to be an effective remedy against body-lice, and should be applied to the infected areas on a lid pad or by means of a sprinkler box. It has also been used as a prophylactic, being dusted on to the body and underclothing.

**Machineless Waving Preparations.**—(*P. T. & Co.* (8/7).—The theory behind the use of such preparations is that heat generated by chemical reaction is employed to wave the hair. Several different processes have been tried which are the subject of foreign patents. Among them is the use of quicklime, which is pressed into cakes and incorporated on to pads, which are moistened to generate the heat. The generation of heat can be retarded by the addition of substances such as ammonia or ammonium sulphate to the moistening solution. In another process, potassium chlorate and aluminium powder are used to generate the heat, with anhydrous copper sulphate as a catalyst and kaolin, etc., as a diluent. The following indicates the type of mixtures used:—

	A	B	C
Potassium chlorate ..	0.90	1.30	0.50
Aluminium powder ..	1.30	1.70	0.80
Kaolin ..	2.00	1.50	3.00
Pumice ..	2.00	3.50	3.00
Copper sulphate ..	0.15	0.15	0.15

Formula A, which is used for fine hair, is stated to produce a temperature of 208° F. for eight to ten minutes, and formula B 200° F. for twelve minutes. Formula C, for coarse hair, produces a temperature of 208° F. for one minute, falling to 200° F. after five minutes.



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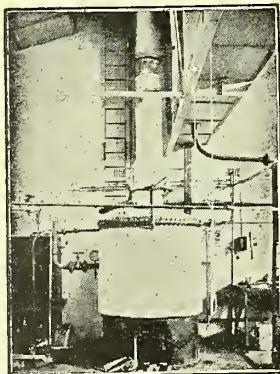
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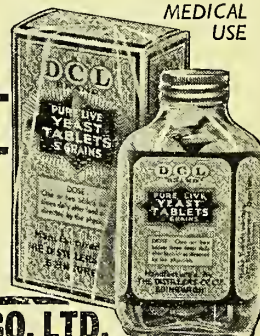
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Sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ )	437.80
Sodium sulphate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ )	29.67
Sodium chloride ( $\text{NaCl}$ )	31.63
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WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS: SCHWEPPE LTD. 'WOODLANDS', WEST HILL · PUTNEY · S.W. 15  
FROM WHOM SAMPLES ARE OBTAINABLE UPON APPLICATION.

## For QUICK SALES

in  
LANCASHIRE  
and the  
MIDLANDS

The already widely popular JACKSON'S FEBRIFUGE is being extensively advertised. You will find that JACKSON'S FEBRIFUGE will bring you quick sales and good profits. You can safely recommend it to any of your customers as a fine, pure and most effective patent medicine.

**JACKSON'S** Give it a trial; we assure you that it will not stay on the shelf!

## FEBRIFUGE

Retail prices 1/3, 3/- & 5/- per bottle  
Plus Purchase Tax

Also other famous specialities: DRAWING OINTMENT, CAMODENE SOAP & OINTMENT, PINE DISINFECTANT

George Jackson & Son Ltd., Harpurhey, Manchester



English  
Filter

**POSTLIP**  
Papers

SQUARES  
CIRCLES  
FOLDED  
ROLLS

WHITE  
GREY  
PLAIN  
ANTIQUE  
EMBOSSED  
CRINKLED

SAMPLES  
FREE



Postlip Filterings are stocked by all the leading Wholesale Laboratory Dealers.

*Evans, Adlard & Co. Ltd*

Postlip Mills, Winchcombe, Cheltenham



# "VISKAPS" and "VISKRINGS"

These quality closures give an attractive finish to any pack and ensure hygiene and security. Can be supplied wet or dry, in transparent or opaque quality, in almost any shade. They are the original self-shrinking Viscose seals.

"Viskrings" provide an alternative to the full cap when it is desired to leave the top of the container uncovered.

If you will send us one of your containers we will gladly seal it and return for your inspection free of charge.

**VISCOSE DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.**

**BROMLEY, KENT**

Telephone: RAVENSBORNE 2641

*It's no gamble to stock*

# TOWN TALK

because 15,000,000 women read  
TOWN TALK SILVER POLISH  
advertisements each month

— ORDER DIRECT OR FROM —

<b>MANCHESTER:</b> D. Mawdsley & Co. James Woolley Sons & Co., Ltd.	<b>NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:</b> Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd.
<b>LEEDS:</b> Goodalls (Leeds), Ltd.	<b>LONDON:</b> Brooks & Warburton, Ltd. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd. Butler & Crispe.
<b>LEICESTER:</b> E. H. Butler & Son.	<b>LIVERPOOL:</b> Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

**THE TOWN TALK POLISH CO., MANCHESTER, 10**



## Distinction

Nothing so enhances the professional tone of the pharmacy as a fine display of handsome recess labelled bottles—visible evidence of the quality of the galenicals they contain and of the care with which these are dispensed.

## RECESS LABELLED BOTTLES



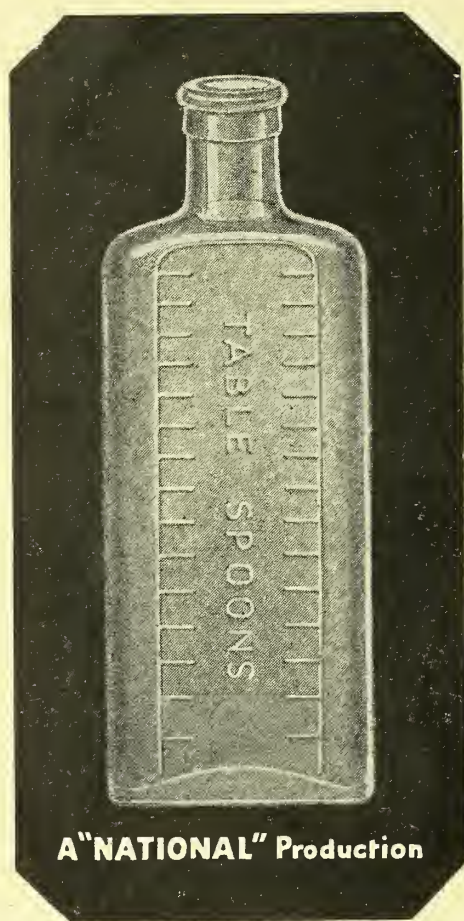
## Beatson, Clark & Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Chemical & Medical Glass

ROTHERHAM YORKSHIRE  
ESTABLISHED 1751



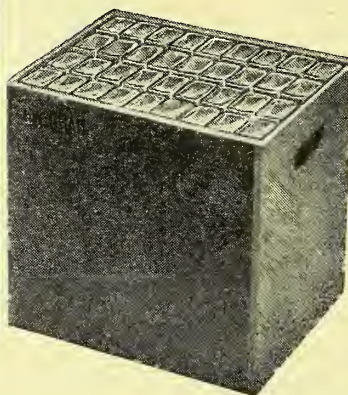


A "NATIONAL" Production

# "National" Dispensing Bottles

are Strong, Serviceable and Sure-sealing

NEATLY PACKED IN 6 DOZEN  
NON - RETURNABLE CARTONS



- ★ CONVENIENT IN SIZE
- ★ EASY TO HANDLE
- ★ UNIFORM IN QUANTITY

ALSO . . . Cork mouth Bottles  
WASHED & PAPERED  
Screw mouth Bottles  
WASHED & CAPPED

SCREW CAPS SUPPLIED in

WHITE - ENAMELLED TIN PLATE  
WHITE - ENAMELLED ALUMINIUM  
BLACK BAKELITE MOULDED

## Vials

HAVE YOU GOOD STOCKS OF  
"NATIONAL" VIALS?

Ranging in size  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. up to 3 oz.  
Plain or teaspoon graduations  
Medium & tall types

MANUFACTURED IN BEST QUALITY  
WHITE FLINT, AND PACKED IN FREE  
NON-RETURNABLE CARTONS



May we advise Name and Address of nearest "NATIONAL" distributor

**NATIONAL GLASSWORKS (YORK) LTD.**

105 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1

(WHOLESALE ONLY)

WORKS:  
FISHERGATE, YORK



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

JULY 26  
1941

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

## IMPORTANT TO SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISERS

Instructions for supplement advertising are now accepted in London and at Bath. London press times have been advanced to first post WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue but instructions will still be accepted up to first post THURSDAY morning if sent to Bath. Advertisements received after these times will be inserted the following week.

### THIS IS THE TARIFF

**AGENCIES, GOODS FOR SALE, PARTNERSHIPS, PATENTS, PREMISES TO LET, FOR SALE or WANTED**

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

Box Office Number 1/- extra.

**SITUATIONS WANTED** 2/6 for 18 words or less, 1d. for every additional word. Box Office Number 1/- extra.

**ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PREPAID.** To avoid disappointment send your instructions as early in the week as possible to **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH** or to London Office at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

**LEGAL NOTICES, SALE BY AUCTION, TENDERS—AND ALL SPECIALLY SPACED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

1/9 per nonpareil line. (12 lines = 1 inch, single column.)

Box Office Number 1/- extra.

**BUSINESSES for DISPOSAL, BUSINESSES WANTED, SITUATIONS OPEN**

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

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**EXCHANGE COLUMN** (for Retailers, etc.) 2d. per word, minimum 3/- Box Office Number 1/- extra.

**MISCELLANEOUS SECTION** (for Wholesalers, etc.), for odd and second-hand lots.

12/6 for 60 words or less, 1/- for every additional 10 words or less.

Box Office Number 1/- extra.

## OPTICAL TUITION

FOR THE

S.M.C., B.O.A., and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations Particulars—

C.A. SCURR, F.S.M.O., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., F.I.O., F.C.O., M.P.S.

50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.

## WANTED

## CITRIC ACID TARTARIC ACID

LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES  
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

Offers to CDB/643 London Office of this Paper.

## PATENTS

IT is desired to secure the full commercial development in the United Kingdom of BRITISH PATENT NO. 485,237, which relates to Toothbrushes, either by way of the grant of licences or otherwise on terms acceptable to the Patentees. Interested parties desiring copies of the patent specification and further particulars, should apply to STEVENS, LANGNER, PARRY & ROLLINSON, 5-9 Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

## SITUATIONS OPEN

### RETAIL (HOME)

**HEATON PARK, MANCHESTER.** Qualified Manager, male or female, for branch pharmacy. Exempt military service. Living accommodation. Send full particulars, salary required, to Shepherd, 48 Bury New Road, Prestwich.

**SHEFFIELD.**—Qualified or Unqualified Assistant, male or female; must be good Dispenser. Apply with usual particulars and salary required to Watts & Co., 598 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield, 9.

**TORQUAY.**—Dispensing Assistant, lady or gentleman, for good-class business. Please state terms and experience, and enclose photo if available. Apply Douglas, 1 Victoria Parade, Torquay.

**W.1.** Qualified Assistant required, commence July 28. Short hours: quick retail business. Apply, C. Alcorn, 42 Eastcastle Street, W.1.

**ASSISTANT.** Qualified or Unqualified, male or female. Good all-round experience; quick and reliable Dispenser. Give fullest particulars first letter, age, experience, salary required, when disengaged. Massingham's Ltd., 34c Roman Road, London, E.2.

**DRUG Store Manager** (lady or gentleman) required shortly for busy cash family business situated on Sussex coast. Give full particulars of experience, age and salary required, and if able to travel for interview in first instance. CDB/650. London Office of this Paper.

**LADY Assistant** required; experience good-class counter and dispensing. State age, salary required and all particulars. E. A. Neill, Chemist, Colwyn Bay.

**LADY Assistant** required immediately, qualified or unqualified, for large high-class business. Chiefly for counter and windows. State salary required. Worth, Chemist, Bude, Cornwall.

**LONDON Co-operative Society, Ltd.,** require several Qualified Pharmacists and Pharmacist-Opticians, for responsible positions mainly in the outer suburbs of the London area. Applications in first instance to Pharmacy Manager, 24 Martin Street, Stratford, London, E.15.

(continued overleaf)



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MBALD GLEN,  
Town Clerk.

## DISPOSAL

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House, 24 Old Broad

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Victoria Pharmacy,  
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in mahogany case.  
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leave mirrors, rotating  
one eye-piece and low,  
in be seen in London.

## WANTED

ASPIRINS, Granules, wanted. Regular deliveries up to one  
ton per week, for cash. Offers in strict confidence to  
385/146, London Office of this Paper.

BOTTLES. 1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz. bottles, any shape, panels  
preferred, wanted in quantity. Apply Armour's Products,  
188-190-192 Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, W.4.

DIACETINE Offers wanted. Any quantities. 384/138,  
London Office of this Paper.

HONEY wanted. Any quantity up to 5 cwt. Price to CDB/  
646, London Office of this Paper

HORSERADISH wanted in quantity. Write, stating price,  
etc., Beardsley, 34-40 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

Cash waiting for Roll Films and Film Packs, both  
in and out of date. Advise quantity and dates.  
We also wish to buy all makes of cameras—cheap  
and expensive models—for urgent stock replenish-  
ment. Cyril Howe, Bath.

LINT. Any quality, unprepared soiled oddments, offcuts or  
seconds, in moderate sized pieces, up to 1 ton; Powdered  
Gum Karaya up to 10 cwt.; Powdered Gum Trag. up to 5 cwt.;  
Henna, Camomile, Talcum or Face Powder in bulk, Lipsticks in  
Cases, or loose unwrapped. Woods, Greenside, Cleckheaton.

OILS or Fats and Glycerine, also Block Stearine wanted,  
Box 56, Pools, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place,  
W.C.2.

QUATA, Class 16, wanted or would consider acquiring whole  
business as going concern, or amalgamation under con-  
centration of industries. CDB/648, London Office of this Paper.

QUOTA (Class 16) required for approximately £200. Please  
write Managing Director, "Stardens," Newent, Glos.

SACCHARINE Powder 550. We would greatly appreciate  
the assistance of any firm who have a small parcel of the  
above powder to spare to enable us to complete orders we  
have on hand for munition plants, our stock being completely  
destroyed owing to enemy action. CDB/652, London Office  
of this Paper.

TINCTURE Marc Press, iron or galvanised iron, 10 to 12  
inches diameter, capacity 2 to 3 gallons. State particulars  
and price to Pierson, Morrell & Co., Ltd., Barnet, Herts.

WANTED by England's largest Photographic Dealers. All  
Miniature Cameras, extra lenses and accessories, Rolleiflex,  
Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc., also films for Leica, etc. Will buy  
quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

WANTED Gardner's Patent "Rapid" Steam Heated Dryer,  
capacity about 60 or 100 lb. Lowest price and full par-  
culars to 384/117, London Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PACKING CASES and CRATES and Fittings made from new  
and second-hand timber, for export and home trade of any  
description. Made to measure. Send your inquiries to Cemolite,  
Ltd., 117 London Road, Mitcham. Phone: Mitcham 2357.

WE will deliver per return 2,000 full-strength Saccharin  
Tablets in exchange for each 7 lb. Sacch. Lact. dispatched  
carriage paid. Replies only (not goods) to be sent to "Tabellae,"  
CDB/577, London Office of this Paper.

## AGENCIES

AGENTS Wanted, calling on Wholesale and Retail Chemists  
resident in Bristol and suburbs, Devon and Cornwall,  
Somerset, Wiltshire, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Kent, to handle  
quick selling, keenly competitive lines. BM/CMDF, London,  
W.C.1.

## WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free and are from  
advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war.  
Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately  
employment has been secured.

### RETAIL

LADY Dispenser-Secretary (Hall), qualifications and many  
years' experience, desires urgently a post with doctors,  
hospital or high-class chemist. CDB/633, London Office of  
this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Unqualified Lady Dispenser Assistant re-  
quires situation in Chemist shop or with doctor in Scotland.  
Good reference obtainable. CDB/609, London Office of this  
Paper.

MANAGER (Drug Stores), senior experienced man; dis-  
engaged through enemy action; satisfactory reference.  
CDB/592, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, elderly, many years' experience, seeks position  
as Manager, owing to loss of own pharmacy. Country,  
Southern England preferred. CDB/628, London Office of this  
Paper.

### WHOLESALE

MIDLANDS, Eastern Counties Representative. Very active.  
Over military age. Car owner. Hundreds of live accounts  
open amongst chemists, stores, high-class hairdressers. Vacant  
through enemy action. Excellent reference from late firm.  
Expenses, commission. "Rader," St. Moritz, Wellington Road,  
Mablethorpe, Lincs.

CHEMIST and Manager over military age requires post.  
Experienced in Formulation, Lay-out, Organisation and  
Control of Labour and Management. Twenty years' experience  
in cosmetic manufacture and in soap manufacture. CDB/649,  
London Office of this Paper.

POSITION of Works Manager and Engineer required for a  
man aged 60 years. Long experience in Factory Output  
and general control of men and women in perfumery or similar  
business. Over ten years with well-known perfumery house.  
North West London preferred. CDB/610, London Office of this  
Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (Liverpool and North of England, North  
Wales). Good connexion, medical men, hospitals and  
nursing homes. Drugs, sundries, instns., toilets. "W.P.R.,"  
29 Crescent Road, Southport.

## LATE NEWS

### Pharmacy and Medicines Bill Passes Third Reading

THE report stage and Third Reading of the Bill was taken in the House of  
Commons on July 22. A new clause was added making it the duty of  
the Pharmaceutical Society to enforce Sections 3, 4 and 6. Another new  
clause which was agreed to brings corporate bodies within the jurisdiction  
of the Statutory Committee for breaches committed while they are tem-  
porarily not carrying on business in accordance with the Pharmacy Acts,  
as was also a consequential clause requiring the chairman and a majority  
of the Committee to be satisfied before a company is penalised.

Following two minor amendments of clause 6, the Minister of Health  
moved to omit the paragraphs dealing with the "accepted scientific  
name" and monographs in the B.P. or B.P.C. and to insert:—

"(i) the appropriate designation of the substance so recommended  
or of each of the active constituents thereof; and  
(ii) in a case where the appropriate designation of each of the active  
constituents is written as aforesaid, the appropriate  
particulars of the constituents."

This amendment requires disclosure in one of the following ways:  
(1) Where a medicine or a constituent is a poison in the Poisons List the  
name to be used is that required in connexion with the labelling of the  
poison; (2) Where it is not a poison but is described in the B.P. or the  
B.P.C. the description at the head of the relevant monograph must be  
used; (3) Where it is neither a poison nor described in the British Pharma-  
ceutical Codex, then the accepted scientific name or other name descriptive  
of its true nature must be used. When a medicine is supplied in the form  
of pills, and tablets disclosure may be made in one of three ways: (1)  
The percentage of the constituent in the medicine; (2) the quantity in  
each pill or tablet; or (3) the quantity of the constituent in the whole  
article. This amendment was welcomed on all sides and agreed to.

In discussing an amendment, subsequently withdrawn, to clause 7 (4) (a),  
Miss Horsburgh stated, in regard to subsection 7 (5) (a): "The ingredients  
can be changed as long as disclosure takes place of the new ingredients.  
If a person was selling a preparation before it appeared in the Codex or  
the Pharmacopoeia, he can go on selling it. If it appeared in them the  
day after he sold it, he can go on selling it as long as he sold it first. He  
cannot sell a thing which is already in the Codex or the Pharmacopoeia. . . .  
It is only the individual himself who can give the information as to when  
he first sold the article. Supposing he was selling a particular medicine  
and he was told that he had no right to sell it because it was in the Pharma-  
copoeia or the Codex, he could then prove that he sold it before it was  
included. That is a defence."



# An Announcement by the makers of

**Elastoplast**  
TRADE MARK

There will be a temporary delay in deliveries of 'Elastoplast' ex Works, but it is anticipated that normal functioning will be resumed at an early date. Retail chemists are asked to co-operate by placing with their wholesalers *normal replacement orders only*.

Wholesalers will also assist by limiting their orders to minimum requirements.

We appreciate the business we receive from our customers and anticipate a speedy return to normal.

**T. J. Smith & Nephew Ltd., Hull**





**Monsanto**

# **BENZOATES**

**BENZOIC ACID B.P.**

Pure White Needle Crystals or Powder

**SODIUM BENZOATE B.P.**

Pure White Powder

**BRITISH MADE**

from our own Raw Material,  
therefore, uniformity of finished  
product is guaranteed.

**MONSANTO CHEMICALS LIMITED, RUABON, WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE**

Tel. : RUABON 3191



The ethical medical Preparation  
for the treatment of Asthma



Prescribed and recommended by  
The Medical Profession throughout the  
British Empire

**BRITISH FELSOL COMPANY LTD**  
WIGTON HOUSE, 206-212 ST JOHN STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.1.  
Telephone, CLerkenwell, 5862 — Cables, "Felsol" Smith, London.







